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1923
ROCHESTER
PEACHES

v Scar

KING APPLE



MCINTOSH APPLE

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

ROCHESTER,

N.Y.



WINTER BANANA APPLE

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THE NEW CACO RED GRAPE

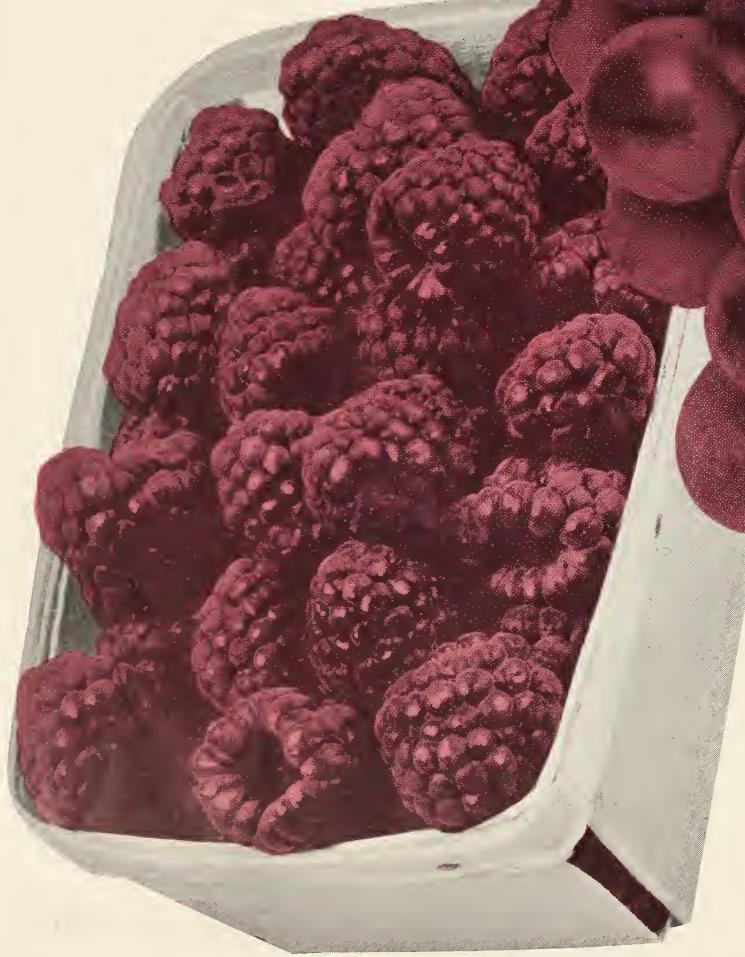
The most wonderful grape we have ever tested. A combination of those two old favorites, Concord and Catawba. Experts claim that Caco combines all the good qualities of both its parents without the defects of either. See page 35 for complete description.

Premium for Early Orders

With all orders of \$10.00 or more received not later than March 15, 1923, we will give free:

- 1 New Caco Grape Vine
- 1 Niagara Grape Vine
- 1 Concord Grape Vine
- 1 Snow on the Mountain Plant

For Complete Details See Our Anniversary Reward Certificate Enclosed.



THE SYRACUSE NEW RED RASPBERRY

The greatest raspberry we have ever known. Highest quality, excellent flavor, double the size of other varieties, hardy, an abundant bearer. Bright red in color. See page 38 for complete description.

Bosc Pear is the King of Pears



Part of a branch of Bosc Pears. Bosc is very productive.

Bosc, King of Pears. After fruiting it for many years I find it perfect. It excels everything else in the world in the way of pears. It is beautiful in shape and color, is of large size and of most delicious quality. There are few nurserymen who sell Bosc pear for the reason that it is a slow grower in the nursery. But it is a fast grower in the garden or orchard. We can grow four trees of the Bartlett pear in the nursery more easily than we grow one Bosc pear, owing to its slow and hardy growth in the nursery. Bosc pear bears evidence in its shape, in its long stem, in its color and in its quality of high breeding. When once the Bosc pear gets started in the garden or orchard it makes a vigorous growth and yields marvelous crops of fruit. I have a Bosc pear tree growing in an old dwarf pear hedge row that fruits every year. I have been eating these Bosc pears for three weeks, up to October 11th. They will last two weeks longer. This long ripening season is owing to the fact that I picked some of the fruit earlier than other pears of the heavily laden tree. Pears can be picked long before they are ripe and at different dates, thus extending the eating season. No one can afford to produce Bosc pear trees at the same price asked for other varieties of pear trees. When you plant your Bosc pear tree, bear in mind that C. A. Green recommends it as unsurpassed in productiveness, size, beauty and quality in the great family of pears. Bosc is a much larger pear than Bartlett. Its long stem holds it from blowing off. See full description on page 27. Season, September and October to November.

C. A. Green.

Rochester Peach—Unsurpassed in Quality

Did you ever go out in your garden early on a bright, sunny day in late August, and after picking several juicy, luscious Rochester peaches, bring them in, cut them up and cover them with nice, thick cream and plenty of sugar? This is a breakfast dish fit for a king. If you have not tasted Rochester peaches fresh off the trees, you do not know what the real peach flavor is. Possibly you do not know that the peaches you buy in the stores are picked green and allowed to ripen, after they are picked. There is absolutely no comparison between a peach picked green and one that is allowed to fully ripen on the tree. In the last few days just before a peach becomes fully ripe it makes up more sugar, juice and flavor, than at any other time during its development. If it is picked before it is fully ripe a lot of this juiciness and flavor is lost.

Crawford used to be considered the peach de luxe, but since Rochester was discovered a few years ago, the Crawford has been crowded far into the background. The new Rochester peach has two very fine characteristics that make it stand out far above all other varieties. In the first place it is the highest quality and best-flavored peach that has yet been introduced. In the second place its season is very early. It ripens long before Early Crawford, Elberta or any of the other well known varieties. This makes it very valuable not only for the home garden, but for the commercial planter, because it is the early peaches that bring the highest prices, just as it is the early peaches that are most enjoyed in the garden. If you want to know what peaches really are, plant a few Rochester peach trees this year. For complete description of Rochester peach see page 23 of this catalog.



Rochester Peaches—Compare them with the basket to get an idea of their large size.

The Story of My Nursery Business

I am a farmer and a fruit grower—always have been—was born and brought up on a farm. Fruit growing has always been my hobby and pleasure, but, like a great many other young men who live in the country, I did not appreciate the advantages that country life offers, and moved to the city.

I Move Back to a Farm

In 1877 I left my bank in Rochester and went twelve miles outside the city to a farm on which I intended to raise fruit. The first year on this farm I planted and budded about a thousand seedlings (trees from seed). The trees grew well and I planted acres into orchards.

I had a few surplus trees. These I sold to my neighbors. My neighbors' trees grew well. They then came to me and said: "We like your trees. They are fine trees and we paid only seventy-five cents each for them. Agents charge us two dollars or more. Will you have more next season?"

The Idea That Brought Results

This question set me to thinking. Then the idea came to me: Grow the best trees possible. Get them into the hands of the people by selling direct on a cash with order basis. Cut out the agent or salesman. Use a catalog.

Birth of Mail Order Nursery

I began right then to work out this idea. The success of this plan you well know. Many other nurseries which sold nursery stock by agents now sell with agents and catalog also. But I have never had an agent in my business and never will. I believe that the saving which my catalog business brings should go into your pocket.

Business Grows, Moves to Rochester

In the year 1890 my business had grown to such an extent that I found it advisable to move my main office to Rochester, N. Y. I located near Highland Park in Rochester, and built a large main office and packing house. My business grew and I found it necessary to buy more land. I now have five nursery farms, in Clifton, Coldwater and Riga, all within fourteen miles of Rochester. I was the first nurseryman to sell largely trees direct by catalog only. I have done business so many years by this direct method that my organization knows every phase of the mail order nursery business. You may have great confidence in my organization to get good trees to you in perfect condition.

Men With Me For Years

Many of my men who have been in my organization for years have sons who have worked in my nurseries 10 to 15 years. These young men have learned the nursery business from childhood and are experts in their special departments.

How I Gained the Confidence of the People

To establish a business of this kind it was necessary to gain the absolute confidence of the general public. This could be done only by satisfying every customer or giving "fair play and half the road", and sometimes more than "half the road".

But this rule has always been strictly adhered to, as it is this more than anything else that made it possible for me to establish "the largest mail order nursery in the world."

Absolute responsibility and honesty, highest quality trees, most reasonable prices, trees true to name, satisfaction to customers, are the cornerstones of my business.



Buy Direct From Green and Cut Out the Middle-Man or Agent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADVISES YOU TO BUY YOUR TREES DIRECT

This is what they say: "If the farmer makes his purchases direct from the nurseryman he will save the expense of the agent and is less liable to mistakes and injury that may occur through repeated handling." United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 113.

Prices for Spring 1923

SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND PRIOR SALE

STANDARD APPLE TREES

LIST OF GENERAL VARIETIES

American Blush	Northern Spy
Baldwin	Red Astrachan
Blenheim Orange	Stayman's Winesap
Delicious	Transcendent Crab
Duchess of Oldenburg	Wealthy
Hubbardston Nonesuch	Winter Banana
King	Yellow Transparent

PRICES OF GENERAL VARIETIES

	Each	10 of One Variety	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.....	\$.90	\$8.50	\$70.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX..	.80	7.50	60.00
Smaller Size, 4 to 5 ft., X.....	.70	6.50	50.00

LIST OF SCARCE VARIETIES

Fameuse	Pound Sweet
Gravenstein	R. I. Greening
Grimes Golden	Rome Beauty
Jonathan	Wagener

PRICES OF SCARCE VARIETIES

	Each	10 of One Variety	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.....	\$1.00	\$9.50	
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX..	.90	8.50	
Smaller Size, 4 to 5 ft., X.....	.80	7.50	

PRICES OF McINTOSH

	Each	10 of One Variety	100
Large Size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.....	\$1.10	\$10.00	\$90.00
Medium Size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX..	.95	9.00	80.00
Smaller Size, 4 to 5 ft., X.....	.85	8.00	70.00

DWARF APPLE TREES

Baldwin	Red Astrachan
Delicious	Winter Banana
Duchess of Oldenburg	Wealthy
McIntosh	Yellow Transparent

PRICES OF DWARF APPLE TREES

	Each	10 of One Variety	100
First Size.....		\$1.50	
Second Size.....		1.25	
Third Size.....		1.00	

DWARF PEAR TREES

Anjou	Lawrence
Bartlett	Seckel
Clapp's Favorite	Wilder
Duchess	Early

PRICES OF DWARF PEAR TREES EXCEPT WORDEN SECKEL

	Each	10 of One Variety	100
Large size, 4 to 5 ft., XXX.....	\$.85	\$7.50	\$60.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., XX..	.75	6.50	50.00
Smaller size, 2 to 3 ft., X.....	.65	5.50	40.00

We can supply Worden Seckel Dwarf Pears in Medium size at \$1.00 each, and Smaller Size at 80 cents each.

PEACH TREES

Carman	Alberta
Champion	Greensboro
Crosby	Hale
Early Crawford	Late Crawford
	Rochester

PRICES OF PEACH TREES

	Each	10 of One Variety	100
Large size, 4½ ft., and up, XXX.....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$45.00
Medium size, 3½ to 4½ ft., XX..	.65	5.00	35.00
Smaller size, about 3 ft., X.....	.55	4.00	25.00

STANDARD PEAR TREES

Anjou	Seckel
Bartlett	Sheldon
Clapp's Favorite	Wilder
Kieffer	Early

PRICE OF STANDARD PEAR TREES (EXCEPT BOSC AND WORDEN SECKEL)

	Each	10 of One Variety	100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., XXX.....	\$1.35	\$12.00	
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX..	1.20	10.00	
Smaller size, 3 to 5 ft., X.....	1.00	9.00	

PRICE OF WORDEN SECKEL STANDARD PEAR TREES

	Each	10 of One Variety
Medium size, 4 to 5 ft., XX.....	\$1.50	\$13.00
Smaller size, 3 to 4 ft. X.....	1.25	11.00

PRICE OF BOSC STANDARD PEAR TREES

	Each	10 of One Variety
Strong, 4 to 5 ft.,	\$2.00	\$19.00

APPLICATION OF RATES

TREES—Less than ten of any variety always at each rates.

10 to 50 of one variety at 10 rates.

50 (or more) of a kind (as 50 apples, 50 plums), if not composed of less than 10 of any one variety, at 100 rates. Example: 50 Baldwin—or 10 Baldwin, 10 R. I. Greening, 10 McIntosh, 10 King and 10 Wealthy—all apples, and not less than 10 of any one variety) at 100 rates.

Gooseberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Currants,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Garden Roots

Less than 10 of any variety, always at each rate.

10 to 25, all of one variety, at	10 rate.
25 " 50, " " " " "	25 "
50 " 100, " " " " "	50 "
100 " 500, " " " " "	100 "
500 " 1000, " " " " "	1000 "

APRICOTS

ROYAL

	Each	10 of One Variety
Largest Size, 4 to 5 ft., XXX....	\$1.25	\$12.00
Medium Size, 3 to 4 ft., XX....	1.10	10.00

PLUM TREES

	Lombard	Monarch	Shipper's Pride	Shropshire Damson	York State Prune	Yellow Egg
Bradshaw						
Fellemburg						
Burbank						
German Prune						
Gueil						

PRICES OF PLUM TREES (Except Lombard)

	Each	10 of One Variety
Large size, 6 to 7 ft., XXX.....	\$2.00	\$19.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX.....	1.80	17.00

PRICES OF LOMBARD PLUM TREES

	Each	10 of One Variety
Large size, 6 to 7 ft., XXX.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., XX.....	1.35	12.50

CHERRY TREES

Governor Wood	Napoleon
Green's Black Tartarian	Windsor

PRICES OF SWEET CHERRY TREES

	Each	10 of One Variety
Large size, 5 ft. and up, XXX.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
Medium size, 4 to 5 ft., XX.....	1.35	12.50
Smaller size, 3 to 4 ft., X.....	1.10	10.00

Early Richmond	Montmorency
English Morello	

PRICES OF SOUR CHERRY TREES

	Each	10 of One Variety	100
Large size, 5 to 6 ft., XXX.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$80.00
Medium size, 4 to 5 ft., XX.....	1.10	10.00	70.00
Smaller size, 3 to 4 ft., X.....	1.00	9.00	60.00

QUINCE TREES

Green's Orange	Champion

	Each	10 of One Variety
Large size, 4 to 5 ft., XXX.....	\$1.50	\$14.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., XX.....	1.25	12.00

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES

	Each	10 of One Variety	25	50	100
Downing.....	\$.20	\$1.80	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$12.00
Chautauqua.....	.50	4.50			
Red Jacket.....	.50	4.50			

BLACKBERRY BUSHES

	Each	10 of One Variety	25	50	100	1000
Blowers.....	\$.10	\$.80	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$45.00
Eldorado.....						
Green's Hardy.....						
Snyder.....						

GRAPE VINES

	Each	10 of One Variety	25	50	100
Concord.....	\$.25	\$2.25	\$5.00	\$8.75	\$15.00
Agawam.....					
Brighton.....					
Campbell's Early.....					
Carman.....					
Catawba.....					
Diamond.....					
Delaware.....					
Eaton.....	\$.35	\$3.25	\$7.50	\$13.75	\$25.00
Lucile.....					
McPike.....					
Moore's Early.....					
Niagara.....					
Regal.....					
Worden.....					
Caco, New Early Red Grape.....					\$1.50 Each

CURRENT BUSHES

Price of Two-Year-Old Extra Size Currant Bushes						
	Each	10 of One Variety	25	50	100	1000
Diploma } Red Cross }	\$.25	\$2.20	\$4.75	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$85.00
Perfection } White Grape } Fay's Prolific }	.50	4.80	11.50	21.50	40.00	....
Wilder.....						

Price of Two-Year-Old Medium Size Currant Bushes

	Each	10 of One Variety	25	50	100	1000
Diploma } Red Cross }	\$.20	\$1.70	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00	\$60.00

RASPBERRY BUSHES

	Each	10 of One Variety	25	50	100	1000
Columbian } Cuthbert }	\$.10	\$.75	\$1.65	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$30.00
Plum Farmer.....	15	1.00	2.25	4.25	6.00	40.00
Herbert.....						
Honeysweet.....	Each	\$.20	\$1.80	\$4.00	\$6.50	\$10.00
Syracuse.....	Each	\$.65	\$5.50			

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	Each	10 of One Variety	25	50	100	1000
Gibson.....						
Brandywine.....						
Corsican.....						
Woodrow.....						
Parson's Beauty.....						
Kellogg's Premier.....						
New Prolific.....						

GARDEN ROOTS

	Each	10 of One Variety	25	50	100	1000
Palmetto Asparagus, 2 yr.....	\$.10	\$.50	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$11.50
Conover's Asparagus, 2 yr.....						
Myatt's Linnaeus Rhubarb.....	\$.15	1.00	2.25	4.00	7.50	
Sage, transplanted roots.....	.25	2.00	4.50	8.00	15.00	
Sage, layered roots.....	.10	.85	2.00	3.50	6.00	
Horse Radish (Strong sets).....	.10	.75	1.60	2.75	4.00	

NUT TREES

		Each	10 of One Variety
American Sweet Chestnut	3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$14.00
Butternut	5 to 6 ft.	.80	7.00
Butternut	4 to 5 ft.	.65	5.50
Hazelnut (Filbert)	2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.00
Walnut, Black	5 to 6 ft.	.80	7.00
Walnut, Black	4 to 5 ft.	.65	5.50
Walnut, Japan	6 to 8 ft.	1.50	14.00
Walnut, Japan	3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.50
Walnut, Thomson's English (Seedling)	3 to 4 ft.	1.75	16.50
Walnut, Thomson's English (Seedling)	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	14.00

ORNAMENTAL TREES

		Each	10 of One Variety
Ash, Mountain		\$.80	....
Bechtel's Crab		1.50	....
Beech, Purple		3.00	....
Catalpa Bungei		2.00	....
Catalpa Speciosa	5 to 6 ft.	.35	\$3.00
Catalpa Speciosa	6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.00
Catalpa Speciosa	8 to 10 ft.	.75	6.00
Catalpa Speciosa	10 to 12 ft.	1.00	9.00
Elm, American	6 to 8 ft.	.75	6.50
Elm, American	8 to 10 ft.	1.00	9.00
Elm, American	10 to 12 ft.	1.50	14.00
Elm, American	12 to 14 ft.	2.50	24.00
Horse Chestnut, White		1.00	....
Horse Chestnut, Red		2.00	....
Linden, American (Basswood)		1.25	....
Maple, Ash-Leaved	8 to 10 ft.	1.25	11.00
Maple, Ash-Leaved	12 to 14 ft.	2.25	20.00
Maple, Norway	6 to 8 ft.	1.75	14.00
Maple, Norway	8 to 10 ft.	2.00	16.00
Maple, Norway	10 to 12 ft.	2.75	24.00
Maple, Norway	12 to 14 ft.	3.50	34.00
Maple, Sugar or Rock	6 to 8 ft.	1.25	11.50
Maple, Sugar or Rock	8 to 10 ft.	1.50	14.00
Maple, Silver	6 to 8 ft.	1.00	9.00
Maple, Silver	8 to 10 ft.	1.25	11.50
Maple, Silver	10 to 12 ft.	1.75	14.00
Maple, Silver	12 to 14 ft.	2.50	20.00
Mulberry, Russian	4 to 5 ft.	.65	5.50
Mulberry, Russian	5 to 6 ft.	.75	6.50
Oak, Red	5 to 6 ft.	1.25	....
Oak, English	5 to 6 ft.	1.25	....
Plum, Purple Leaved (P. Pissardi)		1.50	....
Poplar, Carolina	5 to 6 ft.	.30	2.50
Poplar, Carolina	6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.00
Poplar, Carolina	8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.00
Poplar, Carolina	10 to 12 ft.	.75	6.00
Poplar, Lombardy	5 to 6 ft.	.30	2.50
Poplar, Lombardy	6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.00
Poplar, Lombardy	8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.00
Poplar, Lombardy	10 to 12 ft.	.75	6.00
Thorn, Double White Flowering		1.50	....
Thorn, Double Scarlet Flowering		1.50	....
Willow, Golden		.40	3.50

EVERGREENS AND HEDGES

		Each	10 of One Variety	100
California Privet	18 to 24 in.	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 5.00
California Privet	2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.25	7.00
Dwarf Barberry (Thun.)	18 to 24 in.	.40	3.75	35.00
Dwarf Barberry (Thun.)	12 to 18 in.	.30	2.75	25.00
Norway Spruce	12 to 18 in.	.50	4.50	35.00
Norway Spruce	1½ to 2 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00
Norway Spruce	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00	70.00
Norway Spruce	3 to 4 ft.	1.50	12.50	....
Norway Spruce	4 to 5 ft.	2.00	17.50	....
Col. Blue Spruce (balled)	18 to 24 in.	5.00	....	....
Arbor Vitae	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	....
Arbor Vitae	18 to 24 in.	.80	7.00	....

Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitae will be balled with earth upon request, 12 to 18 in. and 1½ to 2 ft., 10 cents extra per tree; 2 to 3 ft., 18 cents extra per tree; 3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft., 25 cents extra per tree.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Althea, (Rose of Sharon)	....	Strong Bushes	....
Butterfly Bush	....	Strong Bushes	....
Deutzia Crenata Rosea	....	Strong Bushes	....
Deutzia Candida (White)	....	Strong Bushes	....
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	....	Strong Bushes	....
Golden Bell (Forsythia)	....	Strong Bushes	....
Golden Leaved Elder	....	Strong Bushes	....
Hydrangea Arborescens	....	Strong Bushes	....
Golden Syringa	....	Strong Bushes	....
Japan Quince	....	Strong Bushes	....
Lilac Alba, White	....	Strong Bushes	....
Lilac Villosa	....	Strong Bushes	....
Lilac Vulgaris, Purple	....	Strong Bushes	....
Mock Orange (Syringa)	....	Strong Bushes	....
Snowball	....	Strong Bushes	....
Spiraea Anthony Waterer	....	Strong Bushes	....
Yucca	....	Strong Bushes	....
Spiraea Billardi	....	Strong Bushes	....
Spiraea Callosa Rosea	....	Strong Bushes	....
Spiraea Van Houttei	....	Strong Bushes	....
Tree Cranberry	....	Strong Bushes	....
Weigela	....	Strong Bushes	....

10 of One Variety	Each
Hydrangea, P. G.	Strong Bushes
Hydrangea, P. G.	2 to 3 ft.
Hydrangea, P. G.	Tree form
Lilacs, French Varieties	Strong Bushes
Double and Single	Strong Bushes

10 of One Variety
Each
\$.75
\$ 6.50
1.00
9.00
1.50
14.00

FLOWERING VINES

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii)	Strong Vines	....
Clematis paniculata, White	Strong Vines	....
Honeysuckle, (Hall's Japan)	Strong Vines	....
Trumpet Vine	Strong Vines	....
Wistaria, Purple	Strong Vines	....
Wistaria, Blue	Strong Vines	....
Wistaria, White	Strong Vines	....
Virginia Creeper (Amer. Ivy)	Strong Vines	....

Clematis Jackmanni	Strong Vines	....
Dutchman's Pipe	Strong Vines	....

10 of One Variety
Each
\$.75
\$ 7.00

PERENNIALS AND BULBS

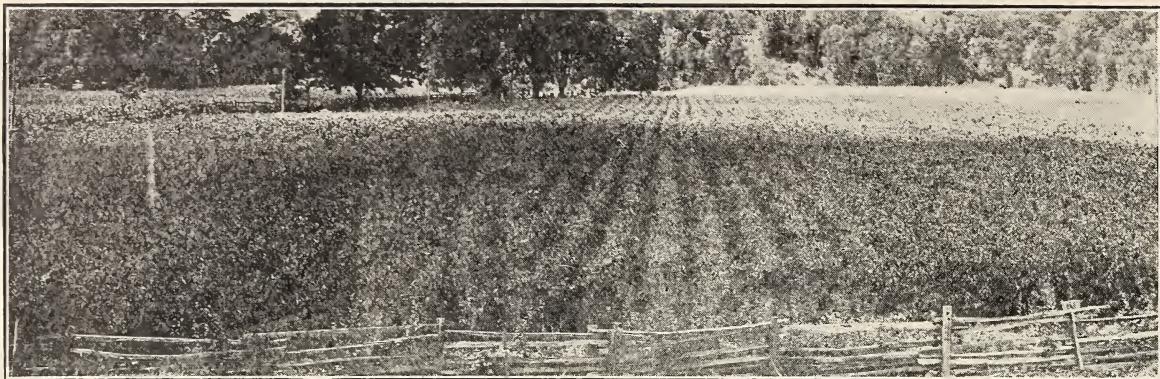
Ostrich Plume	Each	10 of One Variety	100
Paeonies, White, Pink or Red	\$.15	\$ 1.00	....
Paeonies, Two-Color	.50	4.00	....
Paeonies, Mixed Colors	.50	3.00	....
Phlox, Pink, White or Red	.25	2.00	\$ 16.00
Phlox, Mixed Colors	.20	1.75	12.00
Anchusa	.50	4.00	....
Dahlia	.40	3.00	....
Gladiolus	.10	.75	4.00
Snow on the Mountain	.60	5.00	....

ROSE BUSHES

Columbia	....	Mrs. Aaron Ward	....
Gruss an Teplitz	....	Richmond	....
Radiance	....	Ophelia	....
General Jacqueminot	Each	Madam Plantier	Each
Frau Karl Druschi	\$.90	Paul Neyron	\$.90
Moss, Pink, Red, White	....	Magna Charta	....

Crimson Rambler	....	Dorothy Perkins	....
White Rambler	....	Tausendschön	....
Pink Rambler	Each	Katharina Zeimet	....
Yellow Rambler	\$.60	Multiflora Japonica	....
Blue Rambler	....	Climbing Am. Beauty	....
Climbing Am. Beauty	....	Crimson B. Rambler	....

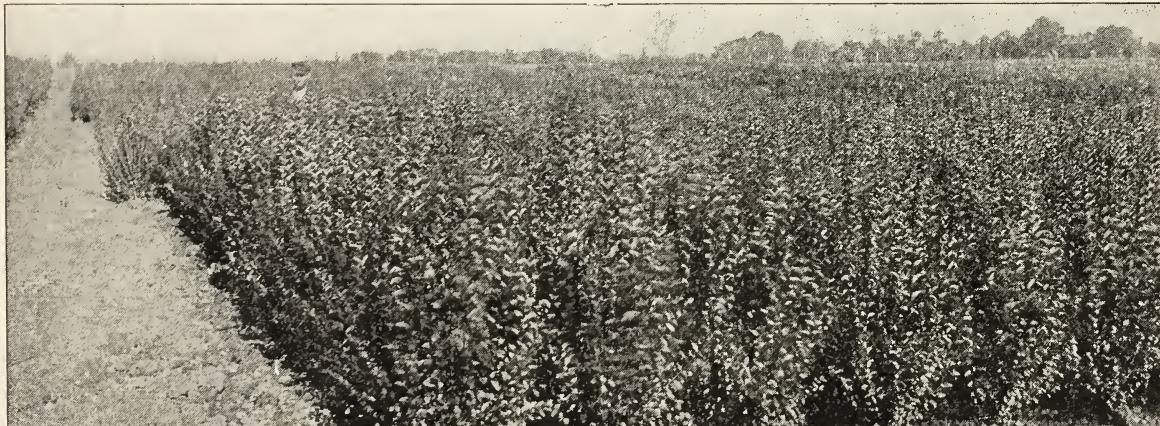
WE GROW OUR OWN TREES



A BLOCK OF YOUNG PEACH TREES READY FOR BUDDING



A FIELD OF ONE YEAR OLD CHERRY TREES AT GREEN'S NURSERIES



A BLOCK OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET ON ONE OF GREEN'S NURSERY FARMS
WE GROW THOUSANDS OF THESE EVERY YEAR

BUY DIRECT FROM THE GROWER

Charles A. Green's Walks and Talks with Patrons

GREEN'S FRUIT GARDEN

Here is something that will delight not only the village and city planter but the farmer's wife as well. Start a fruit garden. You may say you have not room in your vegetable garden for fruits, but you have room by adopting the following plan: Plant a row of fruit trees through the center of your garden. Plant the trees two to three feet apart. You will be astonished at the amount of fruit you will get from this one row of fruit trees, but you must not crowd other rows alongside this row. You must give the sun a chance to get at your garden row on two sides. You must keep these trees pruned each year so that they will not spread too widely or too highly. I suggest for this garden row three peach trees, two apple trees, three dwarf pear and two cherry trees.

Another row devoted to grape vines, to raspberry and blackberry plants, currants, gooseberries or strawberry plants, may be planted at least ten feet distant from the garden row I have mentioned above.

Here you have two rows of fruits through your garden that can be cultivated with a horse cultivator or with a hand hoe. Such a row of fruit trees and plants has delighted C. A. Green's home more than almost anything else for the past thirty years.

You can plant vegetables in this fruit garden between the rows of fruit trees and plants. I plant my garden so that I can cultivate with a horse cultivator.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US

Europeans traveling in this country are loud in their praise of our liberties, of our culture, our universities, our railroads and our mountains. It is a wonder to me that these foreigners do not say more about America as a fruit growing country. Probably they are passing through so rapidly they do not have an opportunity to study this subject nor to give it much if any thought, but I rise to say that America is the greatest fruit growing country in the world. There is no other country that surpasses America as a fruit growing country.

In England and France peaches are grown under glass, costing often from fifty cents to one dollar apiece, and apples are trained up against brick walls laboriously, whereas in this marvelous country America, all we have to do is to plant a tree and see that it is not chewed into shreds by cattle or broken down by thoughtless children, in order to secure marvelous results in beautiful apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces and cherries. I am sure that those whose home is in the United States of America do not appreciate the fact that fruit can be grown here so easily and so profitably.

HEALTH IS WORTH MORE THAN MONEY

You can strengthen your health and that of your family by starting a fruit garden. Now is a good time to make plans for your fruit garden. Get it started. The reason why many people do not succeed in life is that they do not make a quick start in the right direction. You know that fruits are healthful. Begin now. \$10.00 worth of trees and vines will do the trick.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE

I am continually seeking after health notes. Wherever I find notes almost invariably they conclude with the remark that all fruits are healthful. It might be well to consider when you are eating grapes or raspberries or strawberries or the apple or pear that you are taking medicine. Then again if you are interested in fruits you have the vines or the trees or the plants growing in your garden and learn to love them and to consider them among your best friends, therefore you will be found working among them with a hoe or cultivator and this exercise in the garden is a great promoter of health.

FRUIT TREES MADE INTO A HEDGE

Nowadays they make hedges out of almost everything. One man uses lilac for hedges. I use dwarf pear trees, peach trees, apple trees and grape vines as hedges with marked success. Plant these trees and vines three feet apart in the row across your garden, but leave plenty of room each side of the row and you will get an abundance of choice fruit.

CACO GRAPE THE BEST

Mr. E. H. Burson, superintendent of Green's Nursery Company, reports that he has a high opinion of the Caco grape. He says that it is an early grape, but in addition to this it is luscious eating two weeks before it is fully colored. This makes the Caco a very early variety, and earliness is much to be desired. Caco grape, he says, is the sweetest and best grape grown for the table.

THREE GREAT FRUITS

First, Syracuse red raspberry, largest and best in quality of all.

Second, the Caco early grape of highest quality.

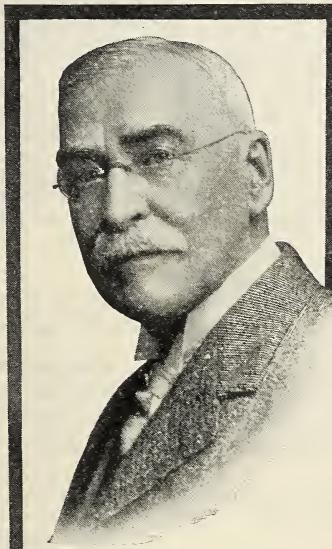
Third, Bosc pear, a very large pear of high quality, very productive, not surpassed as an eating pear.

HOW TO INCREASE THE VALUE OF LAND

A man came to our office last spring and purchased nearly a carload of trees, consisting of apple trees, pear, plum, and cherry trees. This man said that he represented a wealthy firm located at Toledo, Ohio. This firm had purchased a tract of about fifty acres, which they desired to cut up into lots to be sold to people desiring to live in the suburbs or outskirts of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. The plan was to map out the tract and then to plant in the rear of every lot a few fruit trees.

Perhaps you realize how much more attractive a building lot in or near a city or on the farm is when thus planted. When a man goes to buy the land he asks about fruit growing on the farm. Even though the trees may have been recently planted, they add greatly to the value of the farm. The slight cost of the trees planted is hardly worth considering when we realize how much they add to the value of the land on which they are planted.

Chas. A. Green.



Charles A. Green

INFORMATION FOR CUSTOMERS

THIS CATALOG IS OUR ONLY SALESMAN

In presenting this 45th edition of our catalog we extend thanks for your past patronage and assure you and all customers prompt and careful attention to all inquiries and orders you may favor us with.

ORDER EARLY—The earlier the better. Our orders are shipped in rotation as received—First come, first served. If it is necessary that an order be shipped on a specified date, make a note on the order and we will comply with the request if possible.

HOW TO ORDER—Please make out your order on detachable order sheet in back of catalog. Follow directions "HOW TO ORDER" in order sheet as closely as possible. Sign your name plainly and be sure to give postoffice, rural route, street address, express or freight station, county and state. Always state sizes of trees desired. Send Payment with order. All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. Be sure and give definite directions for shipment. If left to us we will forward according to our best judgment, but in all cases our responsibility ends on delivery of stock in good condition to the freight or express office. Two addresses on an order are liable to make confusion. If you live in New York City and want trees sent to another man or name in New Jersey or any other state make this very plain.

SHIPPING SEASON—Our regular shipping season opens in the spring about March 15th and in the fall about October 15th.

ABOUT SUBSTITUTION—In filling orders from this catalog, we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal or greater merit (labeling with correct name). If you do not wish this done, write plainly "no substitution," and we will then fill the order so far as we can and refund the balance.

OUR TERMS—Cash, postoffice money order, bank draft, express money order or check sent with order.

HOW TO REMIT—By check, bank draft, express money order, postoffice money order or registered letter.

APPLICATION OF RATES

TREES—Less than ten of any variety always at each rates.

10 to 50 of one variety at 10 rates.

10 (or more) of one variety at 10 rates.

50 (or more) of a kind (as 50 apples, 50 plums), if not composed of less than 10 of any one variety, at 100 rates. Example: 50 Baldwin—or 10 Baldwin, 10 R. I. greening, 10 McIntosh, 10 King and 10 Wealthy—(all apples, and not less than 10 of any one variety) at 100 rates.

Gooseberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Garden Roots

Less than 10 of any variety, always at each rate.

10 to 25, all of one variety, at 10 rate.

25 " 50, " " " " 25 "

50 " 100, " " " " 50 "

100 " 500, " " " " 100 "

500 " 1000, " " " " 1000 "

PACKING—We do not charge for packing, boxing or delivering to freight or express companies.

All our prices and quotations are **Free on Board cars at our nurseries.**

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS—Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing tells us what varieties are wanted, the number of trees of each variety and the size.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED—All varieties do not grow to the same height. For instance, the XXX trees of Bismarck and Shiawassee Beauty, which are slower growing varieties, will average about 5½ feet, while the same grade of Wagener and Winter Banana, which are faster growing varieties will average 6½ to 7 ft. Our small fruits such as grapes, currants, etc., are graded according to age and size, the usual grade we offer being strong two year bushes. Our ornamentals vary in age, depending upon the rapidity of growth, and are graded according to height only.

NO EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ORDERS FOR LESS THAN \$3.00 ACCEPTED—Inasmuch as it costs us just as much to pack and prepare small orders as it does large ones, and inasmuch as the prices we ask are so close to the actual cost of production, we cannot afford to fill orders amounting to less than \$3.00 which are to be shipped by Express or Freight.

BY PARCEL POST (see back pages). We can fill orders amounting to \$1.00 or more.

COLLECTIONS—We cannot make any change in our collections, for they are selected and bundled before our busy shipping season, and the valuable time saved by doing this makes it possible for us to offer these collections at such a reduced price. No collection offers of past year or years, and no former (old) price list orders accepted. New prices only acceptable.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—See any commercial agency, banker or postmaster at Rochester. Our trees are sold by pleased customers recommending us to their friends. We cannot afford to give unsatisfactory service to our patrons. **IF WE PLEASE YOU, TELL YOUR FRIENDS. IF NOT, TELL US.**

Green's Nursery Company's warranty is as follows: All nursery stock sold by said Company is warranted to be in good condition when shipped, and true to name. If the stock proves not to have been in good condition at time of shipment, or to be untrue to name under which it was sold, said Company agrees, upon proper proof of such facts, to replace the same or refund the purchase price. Except for such agreed liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by said Company, said Company gives no undertaking or warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter, and in case of error in variety the purchase price shall be the measure of damages.

The laws of New York provide that: "In any action to recover damages suffered by a purchaser by reason of any fruit tree or trees not being of the name or variety under which they were tagged and sold, the seller shall have the burden of proof in establishing that any contract or any provision of any such contract exempting the seller from liability or limiting his liability was agreed to by the purchaser."



Budding Trees at Green's Nursery

AGE AT WHICH DIFFERENT FRUITS BEAR

This varies greatly with different varieties and depends so much upon the soil, climatic conditions and general care given them that it is impossible to give an absolutely accurate list. Following is a list of about the age at which the different fruits will bear under average conditions:

Apples, Standard.....	3 to 6 years
Apples, Dwarf.....	2 "
Apricots.....	3 "
Asparagus, ready to cut.....	2 "
Blackberries.....	1 "
Cherries.....	3 to 4 "
Currants.....	2 "
Gooseberries.....	2 "
Grapes.....	2 "
Horse-radish, ready to cut.....	1 "
Peaches.....	2 "
Pears, Standard.....	3 to 4 "
Pears, Dwarf.....	2 "
Plums.....	3 to 4 "
Quinces.....	4 to 5 "
Raspberries.....	1 "
Rhubarb, ready to cut.....	1 "
Sage, ready to cut.....	1 "
Strawberries.....	1 "

Roses generally bloom the season of planting. Ornamental shrubs, vines and hardy flowering plants generally bloom the same season or season after planting. If planted in the spring raspberries often produce considerable fruit the same year, particularly the red and purple varieties.

BIRTH OF THE MAIL ORDER NURSERY

Over 40 years ago C. A. Green established the first large nursery mail order business. This new idea occurred to us through learning the excessive cost of selling trees through nursery agents. The method of selling trees by catalog, through orders sent by mail, has saved the country millions of dollars, and has enabled many people to buy plants, vines and trees, who otherwise would not have been able to do so.

We have sold direct to the planter for more than forty years and our prices are based on this method of selling which eliminates agents traveling expenses and commissions which are 40% as a rule. Our cash with order plan cuts cost of keeping open accounts, making collections, etc. All of which is divided with our patrons and enables us to sell first class trees, plants and vines very much lower than they can be sold through agents, dealers or local representatives.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT THE STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS

The roots of the strawberry and of the tip raspberry plants are the most delicate, sensitive and most easily injured of all plants in transplanting. I have known inexperienced planters to drop these perishable plants along the line of the row and leave them there exposed to the sun and wind while the planter who follows is slowly approaching. By the time the planter reaches the plants dropped in advance, the roots have partially withered and have lost at least half of their vitality. Then the unwise planter is liable to complain that the plants were dead when he received them. What the planter should do is this: he should take a pail and keep constantly an inch or two of water in it. Then he should place the roots of his plants in this pail to be left there until one after another is removed for planting. By this means each plant goes into the soil as fresh as when dug and will begin immediate growth. Bear in mind that rugged trees, such as the apple and pear, will stand much more exposure than these delicate roots of the strawberry and raspberry.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF FARMS AND MARKETS
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify That the nursery stock of Green's Nursery Company of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Farms and Markets Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1923.

BYRNE A. PYRKE,
Commissioner.

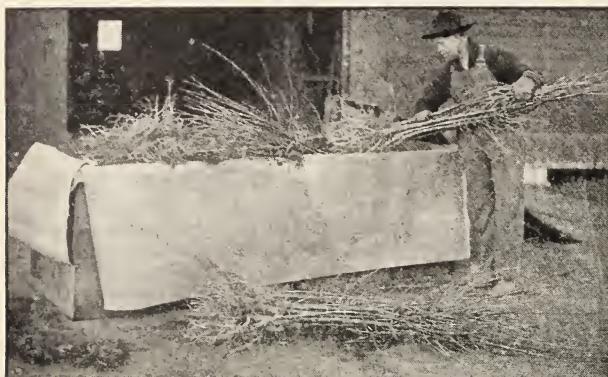
By Geo. G. Atwood, Director Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 10, 1922.

NO DISEASED TREES

Our nurseries are inspected annually by the State Entomologist. A certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR TREES



Packing a box of trees for freight shipment. Boxes are lined with heavy paper to keep the frost out and the moisture in.

WHEN TO PLANT—Planting can be done any time the trees are dormant and the ground not frozen. Our trees become dormant about November first and remain so until about June first. We pack our trees in paper-lined boxes to keep the frost out and the moisture in, and are in a position to make shipments all winter long, from November first until June first. In most states, however, the planting season extends in the fall from November first until December fifteenth; in the spring from March first until June first.

WHAT TO DO WITH TREES WHEN THEY ARRIVE

If possible remove the trees from the box at once on arrival and heel them in securely in the garden. I mean by this give them a temporary planting in a trench, which prevents the roots or branches from drying. If they cannot be removed from the box at once and the packing material gives evidence of being at all dry, apply water to both ends of the box, where the roots are located, keeping the box meanwhile in as cool a place as possible. A cool cellar is a good place to keep the box of trees waiting for the day of planting.

PLANTING—The earth, to fill in and about the roots, should be surface soil and well pulverized. Fill the hole with the loose earth so as to bring the tree about one inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in with fine mellow earth between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position and pack the soil firmly around them. Fill the hole with earth to the top, pack down with a small maul or your foot. Do not be afraid to pack the earth down firmly. If you pack the earth with your foot do not be afraid to put your weight into it. The trees should be set so that they are just as firm as posts. Throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and after the water is soaked in scatter a little loose soil on top to prevent baking. Dwarf trees should be planted deeper than standard trees. These should be planted so that the buds on the juncture of the roots and trunk are two or three inches below the surface of the soil. No staking will be necessary except with very tall trees or those much exposed to the wind. If you use manure as a fertilizer, never let it come in direct contact with the roots, but thoroughly mix it up with the soil, or better yet, put it around on top of the soil after the trees are planted.

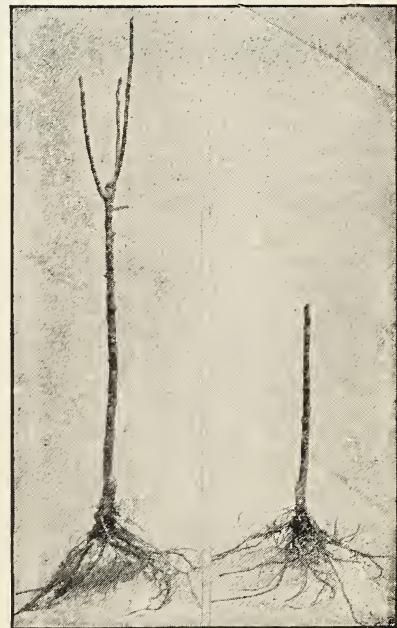
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS—Grape Vines should be planted so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface of the ground. Grape vines have two layers of roots, from 6 to 8 inches apart, and in planting spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position; fill in the earth and press down in the soil firmly, then spread the second layer of roots and fill in the balance of the hole. After planting trim the vines back to two buds. A strong stick 4 feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the

canes the first two years. Strawberries should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface. Too deep planting will smother the plant. All other small or bush fruits, such as raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., should be planted about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and, after planting, the tops should be cut back to four or five inches of the ground. In pruning ornamental trees two-thirds of the top should be cut off on all ornamental trees except cut-leaved birch and horse chestnut, which should not be pruned at all. Evergreens should be shaded with a cloth, burlap or paper, to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree for the first two or three weeks, or until the trees start to grow. The ground around newly planted evergreens should be thoroughly soaked after planting. Ornamental shrubs should be planted two inches deeper than they were in the nursery, and the tops cut back one-half. Roses are planted three inches deeper and the tops cut back to within three or four inches above the ground.

MULCHING—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, leaves or loose chip dirt, from three to six inches deep on the surface about the tree, extending one or two feet further, in each direction, than the roots. This keeps the ground moist, of even temperature, and renders watering unnecessary. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, if none of these things are obtainable, the sod which was removed in digging the hole can be used. The sod should be inverted and should be moved occasionally through the summer to prevent it from beginning to grow again. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and also make better growth than those not so treated.

PRUNING—Pruning should be done either immediately before or after planting. This is the most essential work next to planting, and the lack of severe pruning is why many do not succeed. Do not be afraid that you are going to prune your trees too severely. These directions on pruning should be followed out absolutely to the letter. Peach trees require more severe pruning than anything else.

Cut off all the branches close to the body of the tree, and cut back the main stem or leader to within two or three feet of the roots, leaving simply a stubby trunk two or three feet high with every branch removed. With all other fruit trees, such as apples, plums, pears, etc., remove all except three or four sturdy branches, endeavoring to have these branches come on four different sides of the tree to form a well-shaped head. Then cut these branches back to within five or six inches of the trunk, and cut the main stem or leader back so that it is just a little bit higher than the ends of the highest branch. Cut off broken or bruised roots.



At the left an apple tree properly pruned for planting. Leave three or four short stubs of branches to form a head. At the right a peach tree properly pruned, all the branches removed and the trunk cut back to within two or three feet of the roots.

WHY TREES DIE—The majority of trees that fail to live, die from careless or improper planting. We feel confident that if you will follow carefully the instructions given on these pages, your trees will grow and prove a source of pleasure and profit. Nothing flourishes with neglect. This is true with trees as well as everything else. Handle your trees carefully, plant them correctly and give them a little attention after planting and you will be surprised with the ease with which very favorable results can be obtained.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples, Dwarf.....	10	x 10 ft.
Apples, Standard.....	35	x 35 ft.
Cherries, Sour.....	15	x 15 ft.
Cherries, Sweet.....	20	x 20 ft.
Pears, Standard.....	20	x 20 ft.
Pears, Dwarf.....	10	x 10 ft.
Peaches.....	15	x 15 ft.
Quinces.....	10	x 10 ft.
Apricots.....	15	x 15 ft.
Plums.....	20	x 20 ft.
Currants.....	4	x 4 ft.
Gooseberries.....	4	x 4 ft.
Blackberries.....	8	x 6 ft.
Raspberries.....	6	x 4 ft.
Strawberries:		
For Field Culture.....	4	x 1 ft.
For Garden Culture.....	2	x 1 ft.
Grapes.....	8	x 8 ft.
Asparagus in Beds.....	1½	x 1 ft.
Asparagus in Field.....	3	x 1 ft.
Rhubarb.....	15 in.	x 15 in.

DISTANCE FOR SETTING HEDGE PLANTS

American Arbor Vitae.....	12 to 15 in. apart
Norway Spruce.....	12 to 15 in. apart
California Privet:	10 in. apart in single row 1 ft. apart in double row
Spirea and Althea.....	2 ft. apart
Japan Quince.....	2 ft. apart
Barberry.....	2 ft. apart
Live Forever Rose.....	15 in. apart

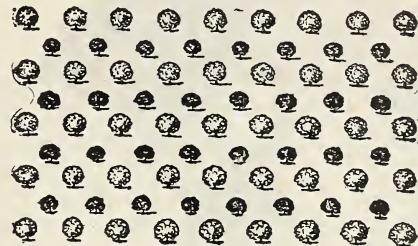
NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

1½ x 1.....	29,040
2 x 1.....	21,780
3 x 1.....	14,520
4 x 1.....	10,890
4 x 3.....	3,630
4 x 4.....	2,722
4 x 6.....	1,815
6 x 8.....	907
8 x 8.....	680
10 x 10.....	435
15 x 15.....	193
20 x 20.....	108
35 x 35.....	35

To ascertain the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, divide 43,560 (the number of square feet in an acre) by the distance between the rows multiplied by the distance between the plants in the rows. Example: Plants set in rows 4 ft. apart with the plants 2 ft. apart in the rows, give each plant 8 sq. ft. 43,560 divided by 8 gives 5,445 plants per acre.

IF APPLE TREES are planted thirty feet or more apart each way, rows of plum trees can be planted between the apples, which grow more rapidly and so protect them from

the winds and thus prove a great benefit to the apple trees. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the plum trees may be removed, and at the same time have yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.



HOW TO LAY OUT AN APPLE ORCHARD—The larger trees represented in the above cut are those for a permanent orchard. The smaller represents either plum or peach trees used as fillers.

TREES PLANTED NOW WILL BRING BIG RESULTS

There Are Over One Hundred Million Less Apple And Peach Trees In Orchards Today Than In 1910.

The following figures were copied from a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., dated June 27, 1921:

APPLES

Trees of Bearing Age:

1910.....	151,322,840
1920.....	115,265,029
Decrease.....	36,057,811

Trees Too Young to Bear:

1910.....	65,791,848
1920.....	36,171,604
Decrease.....	29,620,244

Total Decrease in Apples.....

65,678,055

PEACHES

Trees of Bearing Age:

1910.....	94,506,657
1920.....	65,654,921
Decrease.....	28,851,736

Trees Too Young to Bear:

1910.....	42,266,243
1920.....	21,623,657
Decrease.....	20,642,586

Total Decrease in Peaches.....

49,494,322

Total Decrease in Apple and

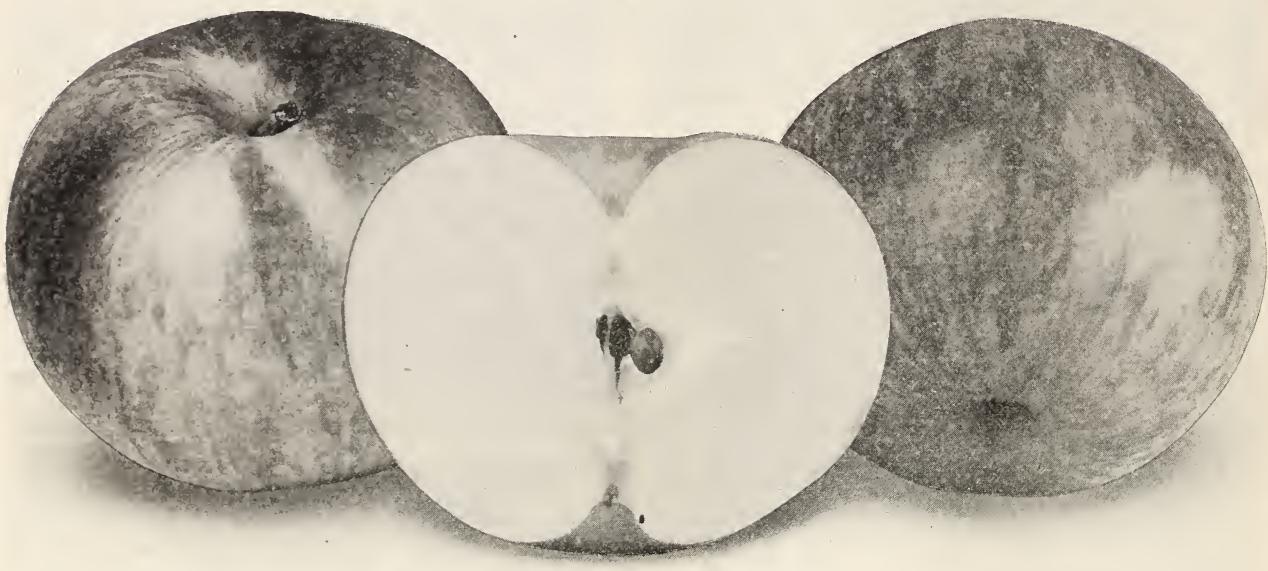
Peach Trees.....

115,172,377

The demand for fruit is rapidly and steadily increasing. Fruit is now recognized as a necessary part of every good meal. Doctors recommend it on account of its tonic and laxative qualities. Almost everybody eats a lot more fruit now than they did a few years ago. Furthermore the population is rapidly increasing. All this means a much bigger demand and good profits to the farsighted man who plants now.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT AN ORCHARD

GREEN'S APPLE TREES



McIntosh Red Apples as Crown at Green's Fruit Farm

McIntosh Red. (Early Winter.) One of the best and most beautiful red dessert apples. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. Fruit large, firm, fine, crisp, tender, very juicy, aromatic, slightly subacid. Skin whitish yellow, almost completely covered with bright red and carmine. Tree vigorous and hardy. Sells for the highest price in big city markets. The McIntosh apple originated in Canada and is very hardy. It has been grown extensively through the New England states and is in great demand. It is growing rapidly in favor, sells on sight because of its beauty. Its high quality and good keeping have placed it very close to the top of the apple kingdom. You will make no mistake if you plant the McIntosh red apple. "If I were to plant only four apple trees, one of them would be McIntosh Red," says C. A. Green. Ripens in October, lasts to December or later. See front cover for colored illustration of McIntosh apple.

It is not profitable to grow fruit that is of such poor quality that the buyer after testing a specimen is disgusted with the quality and comes to the conclusion that apples do not taste so good as when he was a boy. Good apples make a market for the years to come, but fruit of poor quality injures the market.

Green's Nursery Company: My brother, Dr. F. A. Fielding of this city, six or seven years ago bought from you a rather large order of apple trees. These trees have grown true to name. The Wealthy and McIntosh Reds were of special fine flavor. The entire lot has given the very best satisfaction. I am about to set out in the spring, within a few miles of my brother's farm, on land approximately of the same character but finer and somewhat richer, an orchard. Send me your catalog. Dr. Fred G. Fielding, Glens Falls, N. Y.

APPLES HAVING BRIGHT RED COLOR

Duchess is one of this class, scarcely ever failing to be striped with bright carmine on a yellow skin. The same may be said of Wismer's Dessert, Hubbardston, Wagener, King and Shiawassee Beauty. Transcendent Crab is almost as beautiful as roses. I recall driving by a rural home and seeing a low shrubby tree filled apparently with blossoms. I was surprised on closer examination to find that this was a tree of the Transcendent Crab apple.

Bright red apples are in constant demand in the markets. The McIntosh Red is always bright red in color no matter where grown. I do not recall ever having seen McIntosh Reds that were lacking in color. Color is an important characteristic of the apple. It is possible that an orchard of fairly good fruit may be rejected by the buyer on the score that the fruit grown there is not well colored. When well grown the Spy apple is highly colored.

But the apple need not be red in order to be salable. We have in the Banana apple a variety which is compared to the color of bright gold, but is in fact of lighter color than gold, making a brilliant and impressive display as stored in baskets, barrels or boxes. I have seen the Banana apple when it was well covered with pink.

No matter whether you order the large size, the medium or the small size, you will get good trees. Take my word for it. C. A. Green.

\$4000 FROM 80 APPLE TREES. Paul Chalupa bought a farm in the town of Rose, N. Y., for \$8000. On this farm stood 80 apple trees. The fruit from these 80 trees was sold to one customer for \$4000, taking the apples as they hung upon the trees without sorting, thus half of the value of the farm was paid for in one year by 80 apple trees.

Demand For Apples Constantly Increasing

The unusually rapid increase in the demand for apples of all sorts can be traced in a large measure to judicious advertising and better facilities for distribution, although of course the increase in population plays no mean part. We are advancing at the rate of 1,614,478 souls per year. This means that over a million and a half more each year have become consumers, and in itself opens up an enormous new field for our endeavors. Through well planned and careful advertising people have learned more of the merits of the apple as a staple food and no longer consider it a luxury. It is now a necessity. Fifty-nine per cent more apples per person are being used than formerly.

Had it not been for the poor methods of distribution practiced in the past, the demand for apples would have increased much more rapidly. Even now, advanced as we are in most things, there are thousands and thousands of families who would gladly buy apples if they knew where and how to get them.

Would you believe that here in New York State, the greatest apple state in the Union, there are countless numbers in the southern or dairying districts who complain that they cannot buy apples at any price? At our last exhibition of fruit at the New York State Fair we had numbers of these people who called upon us and were actually dumbfounded to see the size of the fruit that we exhibited, stating that they had no idea that the apples grew to that size or were of such quality. From their conversation it was very evident that they were paying high prices for second or third grade apples, and that it was hard for them even to get these second or third grade apples at any price. It is simply a question of distribution, and when it is solved so that the people in the smaller towns and villages are supplied instead of all of the apples going to the larger cities, an almost unlimited market will be opened up. It will be a rich harvest for those who plant now.

A recent census made by the United States Department of Commerce shows that there are over a million less apple and peach trees in orchards now than there were in 1910. This absolutely dispels any fear of an overproduction for a great many years to come. Surely the man who plants an orchard now will be well paid for his farsightedness.

Mr. C. A. Green: The trees arrived yesterday in fine shape as usual. I have purchased of you for 50 years and every tree and bush has been true to name. I have planted them from Iowa to Oregon. The Florida folks say I cannot raise fruit here. If these trees do well you may look for a large order. I am nearly 78 years old, started in life a very poor boy in Pennsylvania. If some one had not set out fruit I would have had little, so I am going to set out fruit for the birds and those people that do not have any place to plant. Lee Craft, Moore Haven, Florida.

Reasons Why You Should Plant Green's Trees

Quality the best. Trees straight, smooth, well-formed and true to name.

Prices, Live and let Live.

Trees, will thrive and produce fine fruit in every section of the United States.

Shade in summer; protection in winter.

Unsightly places made beautiful.

An example to your neighbors.

Enhanced value of your property.

Grown in rigorous northern climate.

Trees are triple inspected—only the good trees go to you—read our guarantee.

Trees have perfect root system due to whole root grafting and budding, much cultivation and proper digging.

Only standard varieties for home use and orchard planting.

Our trees are grown on land best suited to their needs.

For this reason we have three nurseries each having different kinds of soil.

Green was the first nurseryman to sell quality trees by catalog only (no tree agents or canvassers).

Green saves you agents' profits and expenses.

Green has a national reputation for fair dealing.

Fruit growing pays well but never so well as when plants, vines and trees are planted for home consumption.



Wealthy Apples (Reduced Size)

Wealthy. (Season Early Winter.) This variety is particularly valuable for cold climate because the tree is hardy and the fruit sells well, and is good in quality for either dessert or culinary uses. Fruit large, fine, crisp, tender, very juicy, agreeably subacid. Skin pale yellow, blushed and marked with narrow stripes and splashes of red, deepening to brilliant red. Prevailing effect bright red.

We do not have agents.

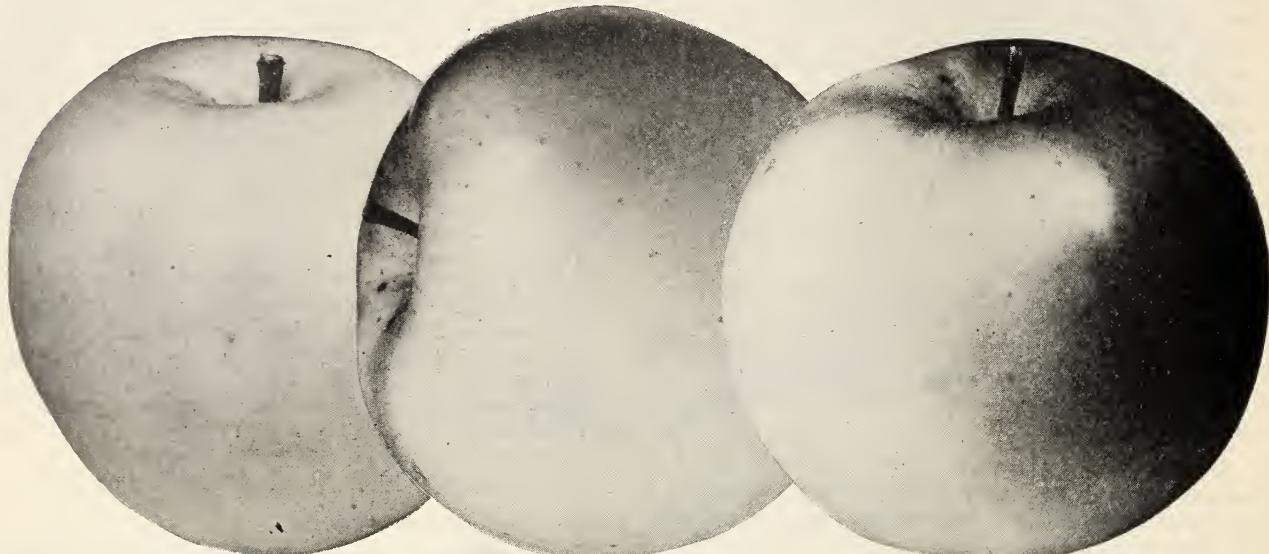
Buy direct from the growers.

PLANT THE BEAUTIFUL AND PROFITABLE WINTER BANANA APPLE

EARLY BEARING

WONDERFUL KEEPER

This apple will always attract attention and bring high prices. Plant this apple for big profits.



Winter Banana Apples—Golden Yellow Color—Red Cheeks—High Quality—Long Keeper

Winter Banana. (Winter.) A magnificent dessert apple, which on account of its attractive appearance and fine quality commands a readier sale and higher prices than most apples. Packed in boxes for the fancy trade it is in ready demand. The fruit is large and keeps all winter. Flesh whitish, tinged with pale yellow, firm, crisp, tender, subacid. Skin clear pale yellow with beautiful pinkish red blush. Tree vigorous and hardy. Ripens in December, lasts until April.

We have been growing Banana apple at Green's Fruit Farm for many years. The tree is a good grower. No orchardist should feel satisfied without having the Banana apple in his orchard.

In buying nursery stock it is best to select varieties that have been proved successful in the community. The right varieties to plant can sometimes be found in the catalogs, but if they do not mention the desirability of their varieties for any special locality, this information may be acquired by asking experienced growers or by inquiring of the state experiment station.

Would a sure and steady income interest you? If so plant Green's Trees.

Mr. Stephen K. Mast of Everson, Pa., writes us that he often thinks of the many good things received from Green's Nursery Company which have fruited on his place. He has received many fruit trees, all having proved true to name. The Banana apple is one of his particular old friends. "It is all that you claim for it. I have sold fruit of the Banana apple trees at double the price of other varieties."

See front cover for illustration of Winter Banana apple in colors.



Sorting Winter Banana Apples

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog



Northern Spy Apples (Reduced Size)

Northern Spy. (Winter.) This variety ranks next to Baldwin and R. I. Greening in importance. It is a fine apple for culinary use and its exceptionally fine flavor makes it invaluable as a dessert apple. Fruit very large, rather firm, tender, crisp, very juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow, nearly concealed with bright pinkish red and mottled with carmine. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. Season, November to April. "Perfect Spies sell at \$8.00 and up per barrel." C. A. Green.

Green's Nursery Co.: I received the box of trees and shrubs ordered and set them out at once. The stock was all in such excellent condition and of such a superior quality that I would feel that I had missed an opportunity if I did not commend you for such remarkable value received. Samuel Lewis, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

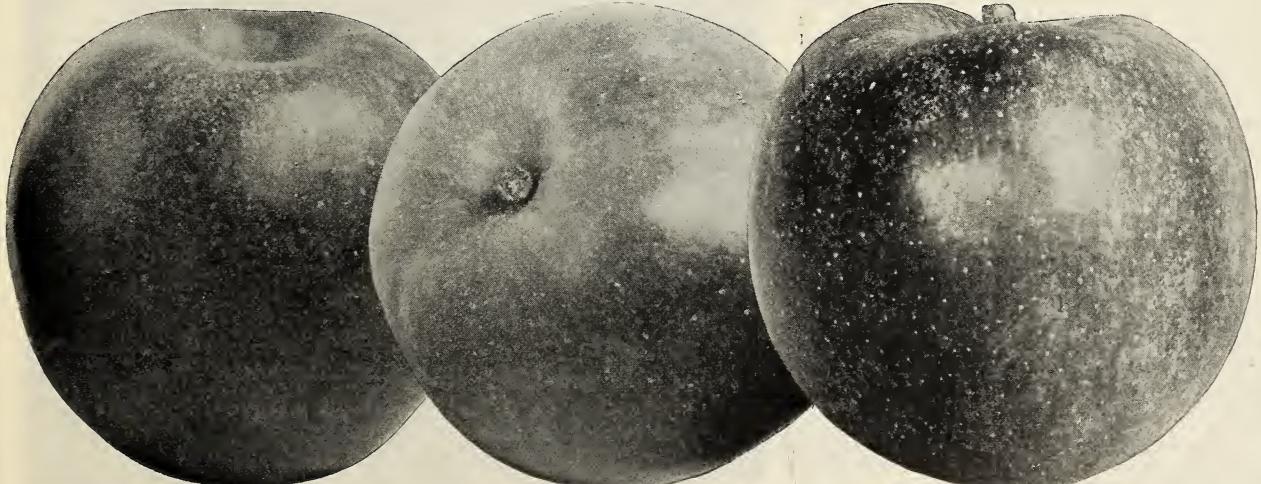
ADVICE TO A BEGINNER

My advice is that you plant not over an acre the first year. Set the apple trees two rods apart and plant one peach tree between every apple tree in the row and one row of peach trees between each row of apples, which would give you three times as many peach trees as apples. This planting will give you experience in buying, planting, pruning and handling trees. Next year you can extend your orchard. I never advise beginners to start in a large way. I started in a small way myself. I advise you to do as I did, plant a few strawberry, raspberry and blackberry plants and a few grape vines, just enough so that you can get experience in growing these things. The strawberry helped me more in the start than any other fruit. If you are satisfied to begin in this small way and increase your planting as you gain experience, consulting your neighboring fruit growers, you will not be taking large risks. C. A. Green.

Why plant Green's trees? Ask our patrons. They will tell you why.

King (Thompkins King). (Winter.) There are few apples more popular in western New York and other eastern districts than the King, known sometimes as the Tompkins County King. It is a large apple fairly covered with red. It is an abundant bearer and bears at an early age. Western New York apple orchards are ransacked each year for supplies of King apple by the buyers in large cities. It is of good quality. King on account of its not being a very rapid grower is a favorite for planting as fillers in orchards and for places in the garden where there is not room for overgrown trees. Its size and beautiful red color make it well adapted for marketing in fancy packages, and it usually sells at an advance over general varieties. Fruit very large, rather coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous and hardy. Ripens in October, lasts to January or later.

See front cover for illustration of King apple in colors.



Tompkins County King Apples (Reduced Size)

For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog



Delicious Red Apple

Delicious Red Apple. (Winter.) Everybody interested in fruit has heard of the Delicious apple. There are few varieties which have attracted wider attention. Though most extensively grown in the west, it has proved successful in the eastern and middle states. It is attractive in shape and color and of delicious quality. The color of the skin is bright red. The flesh is yellow, crisp and juicy with a delightful aroma. It is a good keeper and shipper. It is said to be very hardy and a vigorous grower. If you have once seen a Delicious, you will never forget its shape, which is elongated with ribbed surface at the blossom end and with long stem and deep cavity. Everyone will want to plant a few Delicious.

The Delicious Red apple is of high quality and may be classed with the dessert apples. At its best it is very large.

As to the great new apple Delicious, Luther Burbank says: "It is a gem, the finest apple in the world." He says that with him it has never failed to produce a crop, and that the quality is unsurpassed. It is a wide step away from the ordinary apple. It is reported that \$1,350 has been received for the fruit of one acre of Delicious apple trees.

J. C. Larsen of Indiana reports that the Delicious apple has borne seven consecutive crops of apples. Such a yield without a miss is some record for the Delicious, says Mr. Larsen.

THE APPLE IS THE UNIVERSAL FRUIT

APPLES AS FOOD. The increase in the acreage of apple orchards, and the productiveness of the modern apple tree as it is grown and cared for now, have brought the apple forward as a food of value. It has taken years of patient labor on the part of growers to produce what is known as a dessert apple, which combines fine flavor, crispness and beauty, with low cost of production.

Those who know the apple business think that the apple de luxe has at last been reached, and point to the Delicious as the greatest apple produced during the past twenty years or more. The original tree belongs to S. L. Hiatt, Peru, Iowa, and is still a husky, healthy tree. Here the wonderful Delicious sprang into existence. "It is a composite, having the flavor of many apples. Some even include the flavor of pear, pomegranate, pineapple and cantaloupe. It is a perfection of flavors and must be a combination of all the good apples my father was growing."

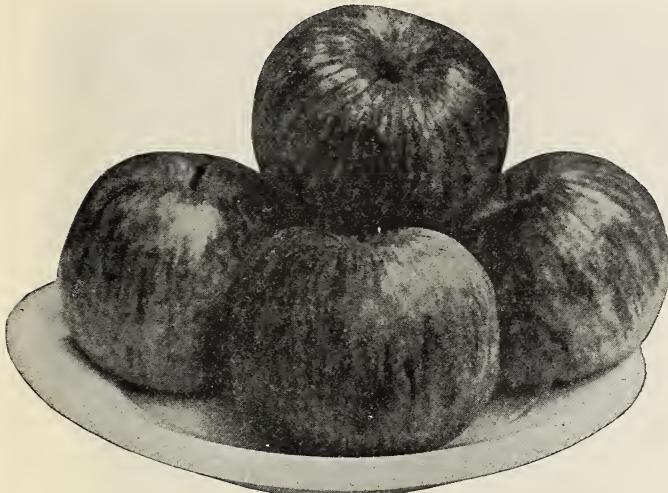
Mr. Hiatt says: "After the original Delicious had borne its first crop and the apples had come to their most perfect state, my father said: 'I have realized my life's ambition. This is the best apple in the whole world.'

"I have picked apples off this tree each and every year save one since it came into bearing, and at this date, March 17th, I have in my cave a few which I would not exchange for an equal number of the choicest oranges or bananas.

"This tree stood extremes of drought and cold that killed all trees of its age and 90 per cent of a much later planting of four acres. The tree has been in full bloom with the thermometer six degrees below freezing and two inches of snow, and yet bore apples that season."



Scene in Orchard of Delicious Red Apple



Duchess of Oldenburg Apples (Reduced Size)

Duchess of Oldenburg. (Fall.) Very valuable because of its great hardness and beauty. Fruit large, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow, striped with red. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens late in August and early in September.

A patron called at our office and placed an order for fall shipment. He ordered Elberta peaches and Duchess of Oldenburg apples for spring, which he said were great money makers for him. He has an orchard of Duchess and is about to start a new Duchess orchard. He says the Duchess does better and sells better than any other apple.

THE APPLE IS "KING OF FRUITS"

Wherever it may be successfully grown, no other fruit succeeds over so wide a range of territory and under such diversified climatic conditions, and no other fruit brings so sure a return to the grower in proportion to time and money expended upon its production.

With proper selection of varieties, location of soil, and subsequent intelligent management, there can be but little risk in planting the apple, which is now no longer a luxury but a staple article of food. The apple has few rivals among cultivated fruits. Its mild and pleasant acid is a panacea for many of the ills that the human race is heir to. What fruit can be more pleasant to the palate or more beautiful to the eye than the rich, ripe apple when plucked fresh from the tree, or what more luscious and healthful when cooked? Who does not remember with extreme delight the delicious baked apples served with sugar and cream or the apple dumpling or apple pie "that mother used to make."

Select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frost. In planting an apple or other orchard the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker, the same as for planting corn, then locate the trees in

every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any trouble in sighting or sticking stakes.

Yellow Transparent. (Summer.) One of the best extra early varieties. Excellent for both culinary use and dessert. Fruit large, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin yellowish-white. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. The Yellow Transparent apple is remarkably early, of large size and very beautiful. But the one feature that makes it particularly desirable is that it is excessively hardy and can be safely planted in the most severe climates. It is also excessively productive and bears at an early age. Taken all in all, it is one of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. It gains steadily in favor year by year. Ripens late July and August.

Red Astrachan. (Summer.) A reliable cropper, that comes into bearing young. Fruit medium size, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid. Skin pale yellow striped with deep crimson, covered with a distinct bluish bloom. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in July, lasts until September.

There are a few general hints in setting a tree which should not be forgotten. Trees are living organisms and they cannot live if their roots are exposed for any length of time to the air or sunshine. So let us be very careful that we keep the roots moist at all times.

We want to impress you with the fact that GREEN gives Real Value for the price you pay.

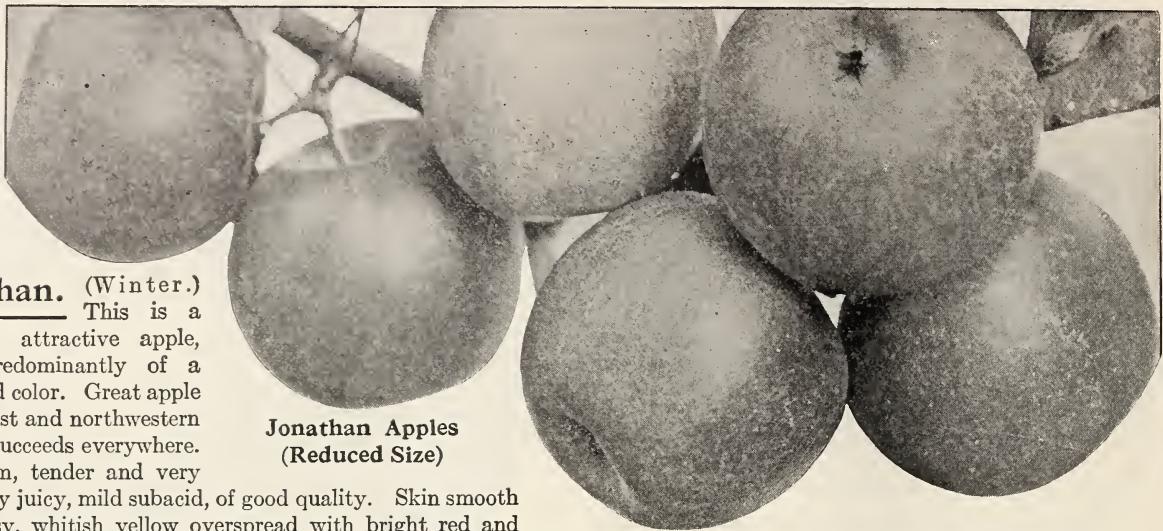


ONE APPLE CROP PAYS FOR A FARM

A farm near Rochester, N. Y., sold for \$10,000. The buyer went in debt for \$9,000. The second year after purchasing he picked and sold \$8,000 worth of apples. I know of another instance where a nearby farm produced enough apples the year after the purchase to pay for the farm.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple Trees in Blossom in an 85-acre Orchard, near Rochester, N. Y.



Jonathan. (Winter.)

This is a decidedly attractive apple, being predominantly of a bright red color. Great apple of the west and northwestern states. Succeeds everywhere. Fruit firm, tender and very crisp, very juicy, mild subacid, of good quality. Skin smooth and glossy, whitish yellow overspread with bright red and splashed with deep carmine. Tree vigorous. Ripens in November, lasts until April.

If a tree cannot be bought for a song it can be purchased and planted for the price of a single song. Fanned into vibration by the passing breeze it will literally sing to you and to your children and to your children's children. A fruit tree of your own planting will bear for you and your children, not the apple of temptation, but life-giving fruit. It will increase your income, brighten your home and strengthen the blood with its life-giving fluid. It will be a blessing to your day and generation and for generations to come.

Some one has said—"If I knew I were to die tomorrow I would plant a tree today." An orchard would multiply the income of many farms, add greatly to the value and selling price of the whole farm and be a growing testimonial to the owner's good business judgment.

WHAT A BANKER SAYS ABOUT US

The Traders National Bank Rochester, N. Y.

To whom it may concern;

I take great pleasure in saying that I consider Green's Nursery Company entirely reliable, a house of many years' standing, and with undoubted business integrity and honesty.

I believe any merchandise purchased from them will be found strictly according to contract, and true to name.

We have known the officers for many years past, and our business relations have been entirely satisfactory. The company has ample capital for the business done, and we take pleasure in most heartily recommending them to anyone desiring to purchase trees, shrubbery or other nursery stock.

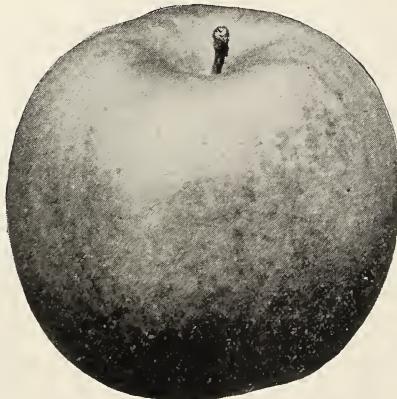
Very truly yours,
HENRY C. BREWSTER, President



Green's Nursery Co.: Received trees O. K. Have planted them and wish to say I wanted to select the best and largest trees to plant at the front of my house, but found there was no choice, all alike, one just as good as the other. P. A. Hubschmitt, Paterson, N. J.

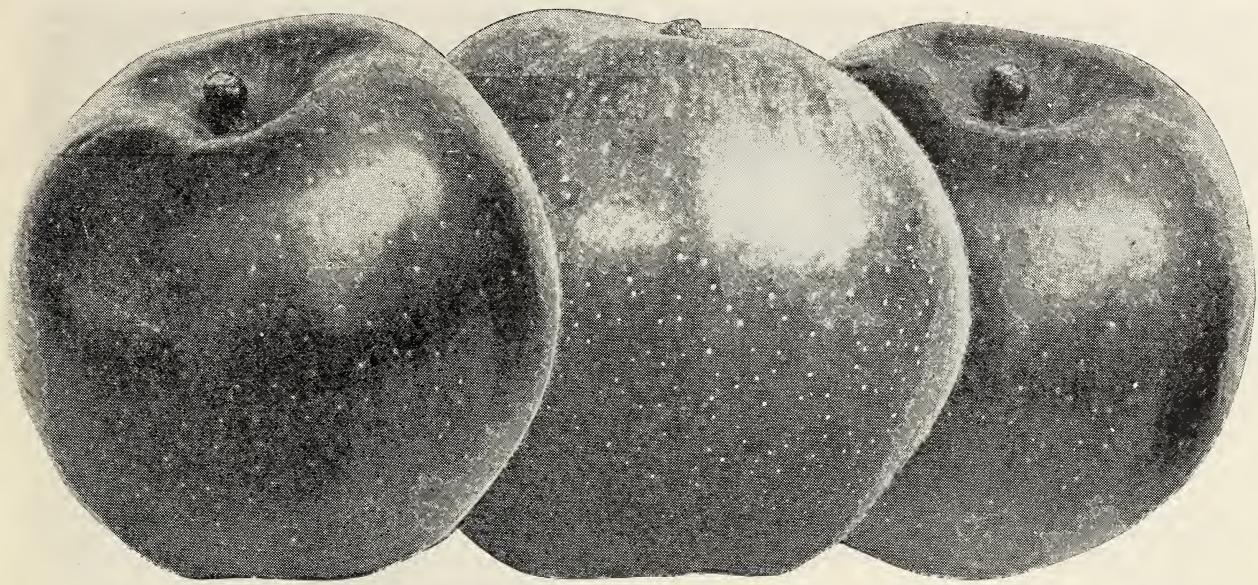
Green's Nursery Company: The trees I purchased of you have grown splendidly. The American Blush, Winter Banana, Wolf River, Roxbury Russet, Transcendent Crab, Yellow Transparent and McIntosh apple trees every one lived and proved true to name, bearing some fruit the fourth year after planting. The fourth and fifth year planted the Lombard, Grand Duke, Reine Claude, Red June, Burbank and Abundance bore fruit. The Abundance was a sight to behold, every limb loaded and bending to the ground, part of the limbs being unable to hold the weight. The Abundance trees were three years old. H. E. Repine, Ohio.

In buying Green's trees you know you are starting right.



Blenheim Orange Apple (Reduced Size)

Blenheim Orange. (Sometimes called Lord Nelson.) (Winter.) An excellent variety both for dessert and culinary uses. Fruit very large and attractive in appearance. Skin moderately thin, and rather bright red. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, moderately juicy, crisp, subacid. Very good in quality. At Green's Fruit Farm 4 trees of this variety yielded 40 barrels of first class apples. Season, October to December and later.



Baldwin Apples—The Old Reliable

Baldwin. (Winter.) Without question, the leading commercial variety in New England, New York, Ontario, Ohio, Michigan and in many sections from Colorado to Washington. You are taking absolutely no chances when investing your money in this variety. Absolutely dependable. Fruit large, firm, moderately coarse, yellow or greenish, blushed, mottled and striped with bright red and deep carmine. Prevailing effect is bright red. Tree large, very vigorous, strong and hardy. Ripens in November, lasts until May

THE BALDWIN APPLE

There was a time when orchardists of western New York considered Baldwin as the only apple to plant for market and for large yields of large and beautiful red fruit. At a horticultural meeting many years ago a member said that if he were to plant a thousand apple trees he would plant 999 Baldwin. When asked what variety he would plant for the other apple tree, his reply was that he would plant that to Baldwin also. Of late years we have learned that there are other worthy varieties besides the Baldwin, but still the Baldwin holds its place as the great commercial apple over a large part of this continent. There are many reasons for its popularity. Its skin is strong enough to endure long shipment, therefore it can be sent to Europe with safety. It is a good keeper, lasting in ordinary storage well into the early summer months. Its bright red skin gives it great beauty. The tree is a strong upright grower.

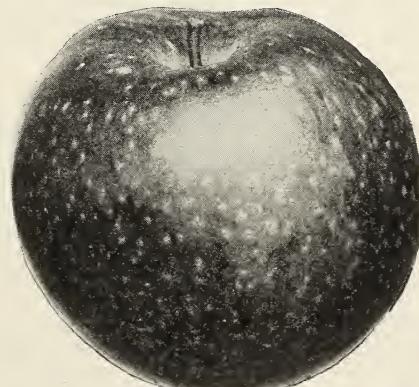
TWENTY BARRELS APPLES YIELD FROM ONE TREE

Twenty barrels and two bushels over for good measure is the record of a Baldwin tree on the Willis N. Britton farm in Mount road in Greece. The record yield for the state is said to be twenty-six barrels. Twelve barrels of Baldwin apples is C. A. Green's record yield.

Green's Nursery Co: Enclosed find check and my order for this spring. We have bought stock from you for thirty years or more. The trees and plants are fine. O. A. Faulk, Bellevue, Pa.

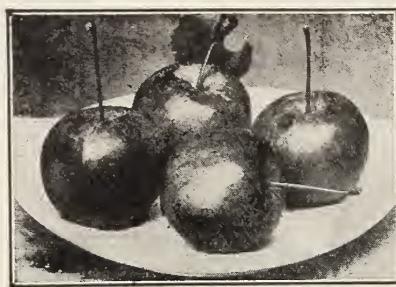
American Blush. (Winter.) An excellent variety for commercial planting. Fruit large, firm, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic. Skin yellow blushed, mottled with red. Ripens in November, keeps until March.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. (Winter.) Large, striped yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy and tender, with an agreeable flavor of acidity and sweetness; of the finest quality and very valuable; bears regularly. Ripens in November, keeps until January.



American Blush Apple (Reduced Size)

Transcendent Crab Apple. (Winter.) This beautiful fruit has for many years been one of the most popular of the Crab apples. Fruit medium to rather large, roundish to roundish oblong. Flesh yellow, crisp. Skin bright yellow with bright red cheek overspread with bloom. It is perfectly hardy everywhere, and an immense bearer, yielding large crops every year. It is also a rapid grower and often bears fruit three years after planting. The color of this crab apple is as bright as the brightest red rose. These trees were beautiful objects when thus laden with bright red apples. The fruit of this crab is held in great esteem by housewives for making jelly, pickles and preserves. They can be dried, cooked, canned, or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble. Ripens in late August, lasts to middle of September.



Stayman's Winesap. (Winter.) (Originated from a seedling of the Winesap.)

Medium to large; yellow covered with red, fine grained, tender, juicy, subacid. Ripens in December, lasts to May.

Wagener. (Winter.) Its dwarfish habit and early bearing qualities recommend it as a filler. Fruit large, firm, crisp, tender, very juicy, subacid. Skin bright pinkish red, striped with carmine. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. No orchardist's list of varieties can be complete without this beautiful and superior flavored apple. Ripens in October or November, lasts to February or later.

In buying Green's trees you know you are starting right.

Grimes' Golden. (Winter.) Attractive in form and excellent either for dessert or culinary use. Fruit large, firm, tender, crisp, juicy, rich, aromatic, subacid. Skin clear deep yellow with scattering pale yellow or russet dots. Tree vigorous. Ripens in November, lasts to February.

Gravenstein. (Fall.) Orange yellow with stripes of light and dark red; tender, juicy, aromatic, subacid. Good size and attractive appearance. Ripens late in September, lasts to early November.

Green's Nursery Co: Enclosed find order to be sent to my country place. I must compliment you on the currant bushes you sent me two years ago. The second year the twenty bushes overwhelmed us with their crop.

Dr. R. H. Stolz, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fameuse. (Snow) (Fall.) The most desirable dessert apple of its season. Bright red deepening, to almost purplish black in highly colored specimens. Ripens in October, lasts to midwinter.

Rome Beauty. (Winter.) A very fine market variety for the northern and western states. Fruit very large, skin yellow, mottled with bright red; in highly colored specimens almost solid red on exposed cheek, striped with bright carmine. Flesh crisp, juicy, agreeable, mild, subacid. Ripens in November, lasts to April or May.

Pound Sweet (Pumpkin Sweet.) (Winter) By many it is considered the best sweet variety of its season, for baking, canning or stewing, with quinces. Fruit very large, crisp, decidedly sweet with a peculiar flavor. Skin clear yellow marbled with greenish-yellow. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in October, lasts until January.

Greening (Rhode Island Greening) (Winter.) This apple

has a recognized standing, both in domestic and foreign markets, and sells readily for good prices. It is regarded as the very best cooking apple grown and also excellent for dessert use. Size large. Flesh yellowish, firm, fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid, very good. Skin grass green to yellow, sometimes with brownish red blush. Tree large, strong, vigorous, wide spreading. While red apples are usually sought after in the markets more generally than those of any other color, the Greening holds its own on account of its well known qualifications as a cooking apple. It has no superior in this regard. The housewives all over this country proclaim the quality of the Greening for making pies and sauces. There are many people who prefer the Greening for eating out of hand on account of its delightful, modulated acidity. The tree is a strong grower and will bear fruit for a century. It succeeds on almost all soils and situations. Ripens in December, keeps until April.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE ADVISES YOU TO
BUY YOUR TREES DIRECT**

This is what they say: "If the farmer makes his purchases direct from the nurseryman he will save the expense of the agent and is less liable to mistakes and injury that may occur through repeated handling." United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin Number 113.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Near Rochester we have found an apple tree one hundred years old. This notable tree continues to produce an abundance of attractive fruit. What is such a tree worth?

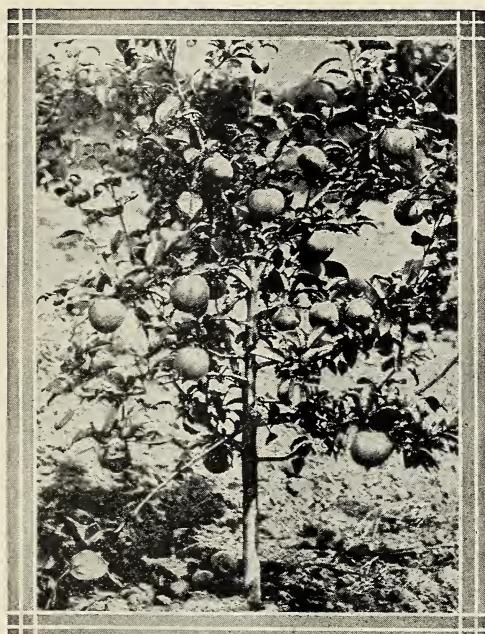


Rome Beauty Apple

GREEN'S DWARF APPLE TREES

Dwarf apples commence bearing fruit the second year after planting and as they do not attain as large a size as standard trees, they are especially desirable for village or city gardens. The big advantage of these dwarf trees is that they do not attain a size any greater than peach, plum, etc., and this makes them very desirable for gardens in the city where space is limited. Heretofore city people have been obliged to buy all their apples, because the size of their garden plot would not enable them to plant standard trees on account of the amount of space these standard trees required. These dwarf trees bear when very young and bear abundantly. You can go into your own fruit garden and pick fruit from trees of your own growing and eat it when in the freshest condition. These dwarf trees open a new avenue to people who have gardens of a limited size.

The usual distance for garden and commercial planting is 10 ft. apart each way, but dwarf apple trees can be planted in hedge rows, the same as dwarf pears, and can be set as near together as 3 or 4 ft. When planting this way, the trees only grow in two directions. They make a beautiful, ornamental and profitable hedge row. For descriptions of varieties of dwarf apples we refer you to descriptions given in the preceding pages of standard apple trees.



Red Astrachan Dwarf, 3 Years Old.
Dwarf Apple Trees Bear Very Young

LIST OF DWARF APPLES

Baldwin	Red Astrachan
Delicious	Wealthy
Duchess of Oldenburg	Winter Banana
McIntosh	Yellow Transparent

Note.—We can supply only these varieties in dwarf apple trees.

Green's Nursery Co.: I have a forty-acre farm at Holland, Michigan, while a business associate of mine has the adjoining acres. In 1914 we both set our places out to fruit, between 1500 and 2000 trees on each place. He purchased his trees from you people and I bought mine from another nursery company. While both have had the same care, his trees have made about twice the growth that mine have. Whether this was due to better trees or the better physical condition of the soil I am unable to determine.

I wish to put in a few hundred fruit trees next spring. Will you let me know your prices for next spring, on apples, peaches and cherries, and at the same time signify if the grade of trees you are now delivering is the same high-class grade you delivered to my neighbor in 1914. R. A. Woodall.

DWARF PEAR TREES BY PARCEL POST

We can send you a full assortment of varieties as offered in the body of the catalog of dwarf pears. These trees are fine two year trees of a smaller grade than those offered for freight and express shipment. We can fill orders for shipment by parcel post at any time during the winter and spring. For prices on trees by parcel post see page 60.



The first cost of the trees is the smallest part of the expense and yet it is the most important. In buying Green's trees you know you are starting right. You can overcome the main reasons for failure by planting Green's vigorous, healthy trees. Over forty years of successful tree growing, testing and selling has given us an experience that should and does make Green's trees superior to any trees grown.



For Prices on All Apples See First Pages of Catalog

GREEN'S PEACH TREES

Peach trees can be grown on any land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes.

Peach trees make very desirable fillers in an apple orchard. They come into bearing when very young and will pay for the care and maintenance of the apple trees and net a handsome profit besides; and by the time the apple trees need the room, they will have borne full crop and can be dug up without loss. We secure buds from bearing trees which insure their being true to name.

Elberta. One of the great peaches of the earth. (Freestone.) Ripens here early in September, following closely up on Early Crawford. A beautiful, extra large, golden yellow peach, with a brilliant red cheek, firm, juicy, high flavored, rich and sweet. This is the best commercial variety. For years it has been the standard market variety, and its place in the estimation of commercial growers would be hard to fill with any other variety, for no other peach has yet been introduced that will fill all requirements of a commercial peach with such success as the Elberta. In addition to its high quality, large size and attractive appearance, the Elberta has a tough skin and consequently does not bruise easily and ships exceedingly well. Elberta remains the peer of all commercial peaches, and from present indications will hold this place undisputed.

Crawford's Early. (Freestone.) A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Season beginning of September. This valuable peach has long been a favorite for large size, beauty and quality of fruit. In past years this was the earliest peach, but now much earlier kinds are known, hence it is about mid-season in ripening.

Crosby Frostproof Peach. (Hardy Yellow Freestone.)

A fine handsome peach with a remarkably small pit. It bears regular crops north of the peach belt; fine quality and very delicious. Season follows quickly after Early Crawford. A remarkable peach for growing in sections too far north for other varieties. On account of its ability to withstand severe winter weather it is often called the "Frost-Proof."

Crawford's Late. (Freestone.) Ripens here the last of September. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow with dark red cheeks; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting rich, winey flavor. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive.

Champion. (Freestone.) Fruit large, sweet, rich and juicy, skin creamy white, with red cheek, a good shipper. Ripens early. Hardy and productive.

Greensboro. A good very early, white-fleshed, red-cheeked peach, hardy, productive and a favorite at Green's Fruit Farm. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties, ripening in July.

Gentlemen:

Here is a photograph of my Elberta peach orchard, all of which are Green's trees. Three acres of these trees—about 150 trees to the acre—produced 2700 baskets of Elberta peaches, selling through commission houses for an average of \$1.00 per basket. Our orchard—about 40 acres in all—has been the wonder of the neighborhood, and the vast majority of this fruit has been secured through your Company.

I have been most successful with your Red Cross currants. I have planted them between rows of peaches and they have helped pay the expenses of carrying the peaches to maturity. Yours respectfully,

H. W. COBB.

Glen Rock, N. J., Feb. 24, 1914.



Three Acres—450 Trees—Produced 2,700 Baskets at \$1 per Basket—\$2,700.00 or \$900.00 per Acre

For Prices on All Peaches See First Pages of Catalog

Carman Peach. (Stone nearly free.) Large size, like Elberta in shape, of a creamy white yellow, skin covered with deep blush, skin tough, enduring shipment, flesh tender, excellent flavor, very juicy, one of the hardest and most popular early varieties. Carman is the best white fleshed peach. Beautiful red cheek. Best of all is that Carman peach is hardy in bud. Bears big crops after severe winters. Do not fail to plant Carman peach.

New Rochester Peach. Very valuable. (Earliest Freestone.) The Rochester is a new, very early, yellow fleshed peach of the Crawford type. Ripens here the middle of August. Rochester has accomplished something notable. It has produced a new peach which is better in quality, more productive, more hardy in bud than any that have gone before. This is saying much, for there are many varieties of peaches. This new peach is called the Rochester peach. It has not been introduced with flourish of trumpets or with advertising. Almost the first we hear of it, it appears in our local markets by many wagon loads, outstripping all others of its season and outselling all in price. Market men seek the Rochester peach not only for its large size, its beauty, its deep yellow flesh tinged with red next to the stone, and its beautiful bright cheek, but for the further reason that it is a good keeper. Strange to relate, although the skin is tough, when the Rochester peach is dead ripe, you can peel off the skin much the same as is done at the canneries after dipping the peach in lye. It is of high quality.

The largest peach I have seen the past year and the best peach in quality has been the new peach called Rochester. It is the earliest yellow freestone peach. I recommend this variety for the garden particularly on account of its beauty, quality and earliness, ripening before any other peach has waked up in the spring. It bears fruit quickly after planting.

Hale (New Yellow). (Freestone.) This notable new variety of peach is very large in size and is globular in shape. In color it is a deep, golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. The skin is thick, smooth and without fuzz and is tightly drawn over the solid flesh. The flesh is deep yellow, fine grained, firm, tender, and with a very delicious flavor. It is of the Early Crawford type, ripening a little later than Early Crawford and about a week ahead of Elberta. The trees are strong, vigorous growers and are unusually hardy.

APRICOTS

Apricots are generally believed to have been a cross between the peach and the plum. In shape and color it resembles the peach, but in texture and the smoothness of its skin it is more like the prune and the plum. Apricots have a very delicious flavor, and in addition to being very desirable for eating fresh, they are much prized for canning and for drying. The trees usually begin to bear two years after planting.

There are several varieties of apricots but these varieties are very much alike, and to avoid confusion and to make it easier for customers to order, we are offering for sale only the Royal, which we consider the best all round variety. You will find complete description of the Royal below:

Royal. Large, roundish-oval; pale orange with faintly ringed red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, highly flavored, slightly sub-acid, good quality, rich and juicy. Ripens late in July.



The New Rochester Peach

For Prices on All Peaches See First Pages of Catalog



Bartlett Pear

Bartlett. We offer Standard and Dwarf Bartlett—It is the most popular pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It is buttery and melting, with a rich flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Many people remove half the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains on the tree.

It is a leader among canning pears and when well grown is a universal favorite and commands top prices. It will begin to bear in three years and in about seven years will produce a bushel of fruit per tree. Season September.



Pear orchard in western New York showing good pruning and training

GREEN'S PEAR TREES

BOTH STANDARD AND DWARF

We want to impress you with the fact that GREEN gives Real Value* for the price you pay.

One of our patrons writes: "My Bartlett pear orchard—all of which are 'Green's Trees'—is the pride of my family and the envy of the neighborhood. I often congratulate myself that I started my orchard right by buying the best trees obtainable and did not make the mistake that some of my neighbors have in trying to make a good pear orchard out of inferior trees. 'Quality First' is certainly the safest policy."

No matter whether you order the large size, the medium or the small size, you will get good trees. Take my word for it.

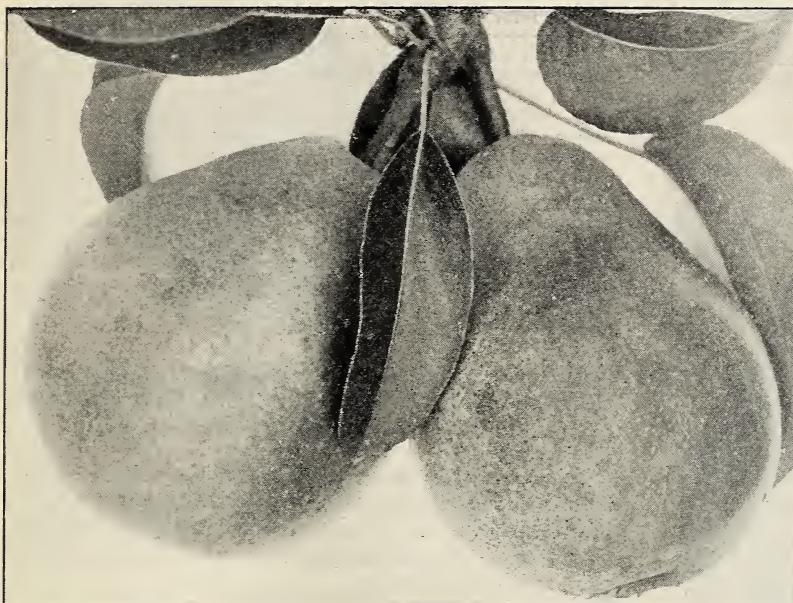
C. A. GREEN.

PLANT TREES

If you would make your home attractive have an orchard or fruit garden. The man who plants trees gets his pay day by day and at the same time builds a monument which will stand long after he is dead.

It is within the reach of every home-maker to have an orchard of a few trees of almost every kind of fruit. It is a great mistake for anyone planning a permanent home to overlook this one essential.

Select a site for the orchard near the vegetable garden, which, of course, is near the dwelling. By no means place it at a very great distance from the house, for it will never be such a delight to the inmates as if placed where they can watch the ever-changing colors of the sweet-smelling blossoms in the spring, and the various tints of the ripening fruits in the summer and fall.



Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou)—Excellent Late Autumn Pears

Anjou. (Beurre d'Anjou.) (Standard and Dwarf.) A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer. Many claim that this is the greatest of late autumn pears. It keeps until January with special care. It is beautiful in shape and color. Season October and November.

Kieffer. (Standard.) The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its great productiveness each year, splendid growth and selling well in market. For the home market it will be a favorite for canning. Season October and November.

Worden Seckel. (Standard and Dwarf.) This beautiful and delicious pear attracted wide attention when introduced recently. In quality it is rated very high. A seedling of the Seckel, which for many years has been conceded to be the standard of excellence. Equal in quality to its famous parent, which it much resembles in flavor, is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. Grown under like conditions, it will average a half larger. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and an enormous bearer, fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last. October.

Varieties of pears arranged according to season of ripening—earliest first, the latest keepers last.

Wilder Early
Clapp's Favorite
Bartlett
Seckel
Duchess

Sheldon
Worden Seckel
Beurre Bosc
Anjou
Lawrence
Kieffer

Dwarf Pear Trees. I cannot say too much in praise of the dwarf pear tree for the garden. I delight in calling attention to the row of dwarf pear trees which I planted across my kitchen garden 15 years ago. Every year I pick pears from these little trees. The fruit is larger and more beautiful than from the ordinary pear trees. The dwarf pear trees bear fruit almost immediately after planting which is what most people desire. Do not fail to plant at least one row of dwarf pear trees three feet apart in your garden. Plant them in October or November or in April and May. Keep the heads well cut back to prevent the trees making excessive growth as a row of dwarf pear trees is an object of beauty and when filled with beautifully tinted fruit is an object of attraction. I have planted dwarf pear trees three feet apart to make the dividing line between my city lot and my neighbor's lot. Such a hedge row is cheaper and more attractive than a fence, and an abundance of fruit may be secured from such a row of dwarf pear trees.

Small Tree—Big Pears. Three years ago I bought among other things a small dwarf Kieffer pear tree. It stands now about three feet in height and is bearing 22 large, well developed pears. Three large pears blew off from this tree. I feel that this tree should be photographed. C. P. Cass, Elizabethton, Tenn.

JOIN OUR CAMPAIGN

Did you ever stop to think that—

No matter how valuable your land—no matter how much it cost per acre—

No matter how much you weed, dig, hoe or cultivate—

No matter how deep you plow, or how much you disc or harrow—

No matter how much the sun shines, or how much it rains, how much you irrigate or water—

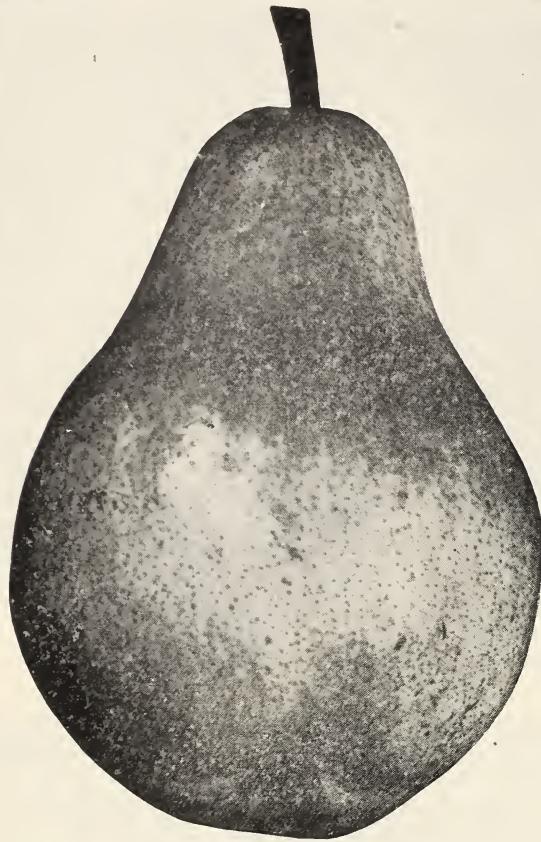
No matter how ideal the weather conditions, how much you fertilize or manure—and every one of these things represents real cash money—it is all lost and wasted and the effort is for nothing, if in the first place you don't have the right kind of trees. Good trees cost the least and are the smallest investment you put into any field or garden. It's the smallest initial expense and counts for the most.

Good trees are exactly like pure-breed live stock. Like begets like. You can't get good crops from poor, inferior, weak trees, any more than you can get good live stock from poor, inferior, ill-shaped, crooked-backed, low grade, stunted live stock parents.

When you want to head any of your herds, you always pick out the best. You don't want weaklings. It is exactly the same with trees.

You can't afford to take a chance buying the cheap kind.

Join our campaign for good trees today. All we ask of you is one tree order to let us prove what our trees are, and we will make you a life customer.



Clapp's Favorite Pear

Clapp's Favorite. (Standard and Dwarf.) A profitable early variety; a prolific and early bearer. This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Brings big money at Green's Fruit Farm. Season August, earlier than Bartlett.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR GROWN IN HEDGE ROW

In the hedge row of pear trees extending across our garden, most of the trees being about 3 feet apart, there is one tree of Clapp's Favorite pear from which we have just picked, September 13th, three bushels of beautiful pears. This variety is an abundant bearer of unblemished fruit which meets with a ready sale. It has few competitors as it ripens about a week earlier than Bartlett. I pick these pears before they are dead ripe. No pear should be left upon the tree until it is yellow and soft.

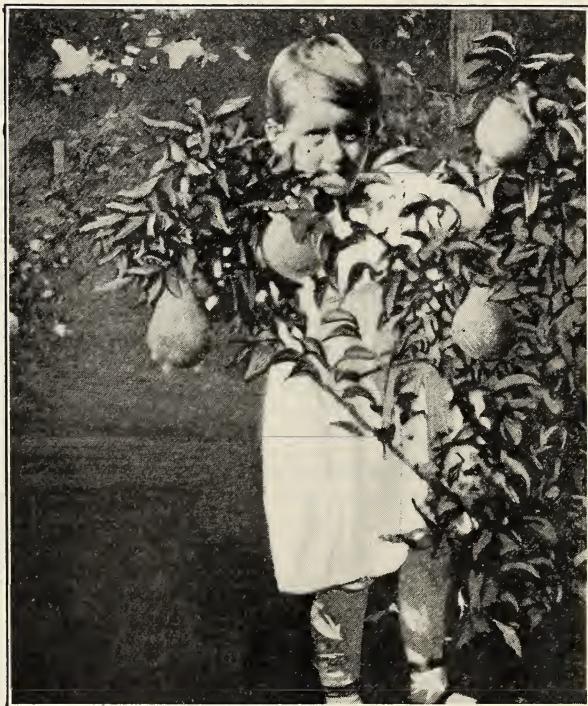
Sheldon. (Standard only.) A better autumn pear does not exist. First quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season, October and November.

Green's Nursery Co.: The trees received from you are certainly fine. The Clapp's Favorite pear I got from you last spring is in bloom. I recommend any one in need of good, healthy nursery stock to buy from you. You can use my name as reference at any time because you have treated me fine. P. J. Drain, Houtzdale, Pa.

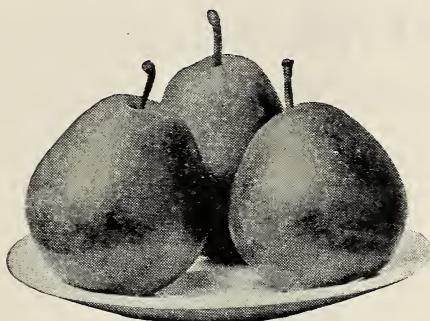
Lawrence. Late Winter Pear—Dwarf trees only. Size medium to large, obovate, golden yellow, flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. The Lawrence pear should be better known. It is the best long-keeping winter pear. It will keep nearly as long as a Baldwin apple. When ripened it is a deep yellow pear of delicious quality. It is so fragrant its aroma will scent an entire room. There are not many long-keeping winter pears. I have experimented with other winter pears and conclude that there is none equal to the Lawrence. Near my home in Rochester, N. Y., is an extensive pear orchard of the leading varieties. I constantly pass this orchard and note its prosperous appearance and the loads of fruit which the trees produce. The owner takes great pride in this orchard and takes prizes at the annual exhibits. He has no winter pear superior to Lawrence. Season, Midwinter.

Forty years of successful tree growing, testing and selling has given us an experience that should and does make GREEN'S TREES superior to any trees grown.

Thousands upon thousands have found a gold mine on the farm in the judicious planting of berry fields and orchards. For the man who has a leaning toward fruit growing there is no better or safer way to look for wealth than in planting vines, plants and fruit trees.



Max Buchenberger of Nutley, N. J., sends us a photograph of his four year old daughter holding in each hand a Clapp's Favorite Dwarf Pear. This tree is of the same age as the girl, that is four years old, and the pears weigh ten ounces each. He writes us offering thanks for our suggestion to plant a row of dwarf pear trees across his garden setting the trees three feet apart. Such a row of trees is a constant delight and a great attraction to any city, village or farm home.



Seckel Pears (Reduced Size)

Seckel. (Standard and Dwarf.) Small size, yellowish-russet with a red cheek. Flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. The Seckel pear is noted for its beauty and quality. It has a brilliant red cheek. It is the sweetest of all pears. It is an abundant bearer. While the fruit is small it will yield as many bushels per tree as most other varieties. Season, September and October.

SECKEL PEAR

In my dwarf pear hedge running across my garden I have two dwarf Seckel pear trees that bear profusely every year. The fruit is of good size and free from blemish, owing somewhat to the fact that I keep the ground cultivated and have drawn strawy stable manure and used it as a mulch about the trees. Seckel is a good keeper and a good seller at good prices if well grown. Where the trees are not kept cultivated Seckel pears are apt to be too small for market.



Get Green's Trees direct from the nursery. Grown in western New York the center of the greatest fruit section in the United States.

Treasure Island is my name for my fruit garden. It has many of my treasures. You can start it for five dollars.

The way to do a thing is to do it and to do it now.

Green's Nursery Co.: I am placing an order for dwarf apple and pear trees, because those dwarf pears I bought of you last year were very satisfactory and have done finely. H. V. Lawrence, Falmouth, Mass.

Green's Nursery Co.: Two years ago I bought of your firm about 200 dwarf pear trees which I planted along the new concrete road through my farm. Every one lived and that border had much to do with my sale of farm in 1920. I now have another farm and want some more of your trees. I have been a customer of your firm for thirty-five years and always pleased with your treatment. R. B. Porter, Sinesville, Pa.

Wilder Early. (Standard and Dwarf.) Please all because beautiful, red and yellow. It is a good grower and produces a crop early. Season early August. This is the earliest good pear. C. A. Green says so, and he ought to know for he first sent it out. He was the introducer. Possibly you never ate a Wilder Early pear. Lots of people have not. It is delicious. It melts in the mouth. It is a rare delicacy. It is a beautiful pear with gold on one side and crimson on the other. As a dwarf pear it bears fruit at an early age, soon after planting. I favor the dwarf pear for the home garden. It occupies but little space. The ends of all branches should be sheared off each year in July. If not sheared thus in July, do it in winter any time.

No connection with any other establishment in the world.

Thomas Bell, a noted pear grower says, that he has picked 25 bushels of pears from one tree in one season.

A PAYING INVESTMENT

For every \$100 invested in a selected and well placed evergreen windbreak, \$2,000 is added to the value of your farm in ten years.

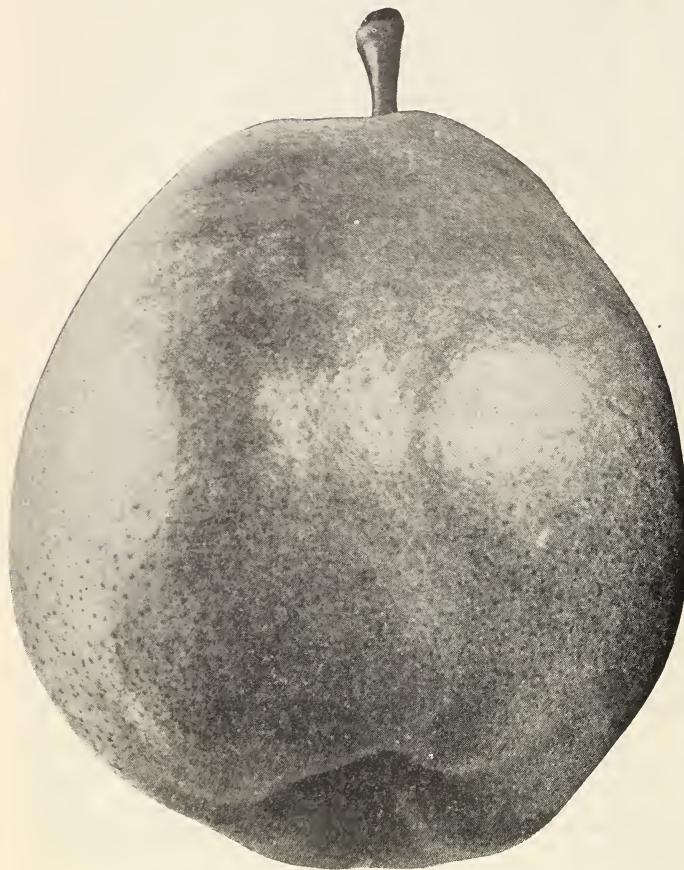
"There is no improvement which can be made on a farm for so little money that will add so much value as evergreen windbreaks," says Stewart Stockdale, a prominent stockman of Franklin county, Iowa. In his case he states that money could not buy his windbreaks. —*From Successful Farming*.

Bosc. (Beurre Bosc.) Standard only. Very large, a beautiful russet colored pear, with a very distinct shape, having a very long neck, of very high quality, having a distinct rather melting, buttery flavor. This pear is generally conceded to be a very high quality pear. It is a good grower, but on account of being difficult to propagate in the nursery row is seldom offered for sale by nurserymen. No home fruit garden is complete without this variety. Our supply is limited. We grow it as a standard tree only, as it does not do well when grown as a dwarf on quince roots. October 1st, I picked 12 bushels of Bosc pears from one tree in my garden hedge row, all trees only three feet apart in row.



Beurre Bosc Pears—Highest Quality

DUCHESS DWARF PEAR TREES



Duchess Pear

Our Duchess are all Dwarf trees. Do not order any Standard Duchess. It does best as Dwarf.

Duchess Pear. (*Duchesse d'Angouleme*). The Duchess dwarf pear tree give uniformly large crops of pears of marvelous size and good quality. What the Bartlett pear is as a standard, the Duchess pear is as a dwarf. The fruit is prized as a dessert fruit or for cooking. The Duchess pear is one of the largest in the world. Many people consider its flavor as superior to most other varieties. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and should be headed back by nipping off the branches each year. Otherwise it will grow too tall. I have picked from one dwarf Duchess pear tree growing in a dwarf pear hedge in my garden eight large baskets of pears in one season, all exceedingly large and beautiful. The Duchess pear is a good keeper. When fully ripe it is of a bright golden color with a blush on one side. More Duchess pear trees are sold each season than any other variety. The full name of this variety is *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, indicating that it is an imported variety. Duchess is more often grown as a dwarf than as a standard. Season, October and November.

Duchess is the king of dwarf pears. More than ten times as many dwarf Duchess pear trees are planted as of any other variety. The fruit growing on dwarf Duchess pear trees exceeds in size the fruit grown on standard Duchess pear trees. There is no pear that produces more fruit than Duchess and none that produces larger fruit than Duchess. Duchess dwarf pear trees are rapid growers, therefore they need heading back more, by cutting off the tops each year, than ordinary varieties. If you do not cut back the tops, that is one foot or two of the last year's growth, the dwarf pear trees will become too tall and top-heavy and will be inclined to bear too much fruit. The flavor of the dwarf Duchess pear pleases many people. One of my patrons said to me recently that he considered the Duchess the best eating pear. In Rochester I find many little orchards of dwarf Duchess pear.—C. A. GREEN.

C. A. Green:—I ordered fifty dwarf pear trees and planted them six feet apart. They have grown rapidly, make a good windbreak and bore some fruit this year. I got the idea from your suggestion and would not take \$100 apiece for the trees. Geo. W. Hauman, Pa.

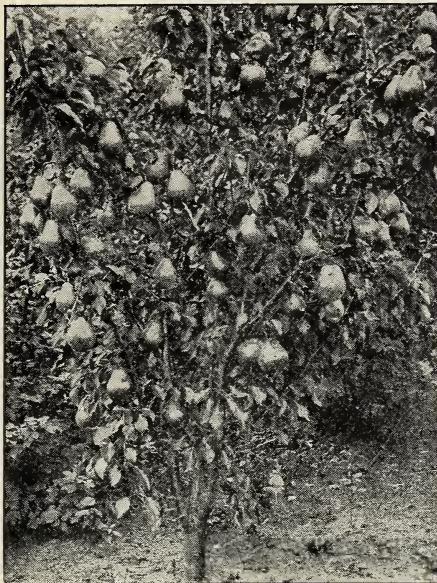
Fruit is health, heart and life.

The Anjou Pear. This notable variety is one much sought after by orchardists or for planting in the home fruit garden. It is of high quality, large size and has long keeping characteristics. It might almost be called a winter pear. I keep my Anjou pears in the coolest cellar until a week or two before I desire to eat or give them away to my friends, knowing that they would ripen too slowly if left in the cold cellar until wanted for eating. This is the case with all winter pears. They will not ripen up good in a very cold room, but must be removed to a warmer room for ripening. This long-keeping characteristic of the Anjou makes it a desirable pear for market. I planted Anjou pear trees around a portion of my ten acre lot and harvested wagonloads of beautiful pears. It was named after Marshall P. Wilder, formerly president of the American Pomological Society, a fruit enthusiast of Boston, but scarcely known to the present generation. He claimed that the Anjou pear was not excelled by any variety known to man.

Fruit trees on farms, even though not in bearing, always help its selling value.

In ordering trees of *Worden Seckel* pear or *Bosc* pear it should be borne in mind that while these two varieties are remarkably productive the trees are slow-growing. Therefore do not expect rampant, vigorous trees from such slow-growing varieties. They grow rapidly enough after they get a start in the garden or orchard, and are remarkably productive, one tree of *Bosc* producing 12 bushels.

Green's Nursery Co.: I have had fine fruit this year. My dwarf pears were a wonder to every person passing my home. When neighbors ask me where I get my trees I tell them from Green's Nursery Company of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. D. A. Palmer, Black Lick, Pa.



Duchess Dwarf Pear Tree

THE DWARF PEAR HEDGE

**PLENTY OF FRUIT, SMALL
COST, TAKES UP LITTLE
ROOM**

Our C. A. Green has discovered the dwarf pear hedge. He found it by noticing that dwarf pear trees in the nursery row, standing three feet apart bore beautiful specimens of pears bountifully for many years. Mr. Green planted a row of dwarf pear trees, each three feet apart, running across the center of his vegetable garden. These little pear trees have thrived amazingly and have borne bountiful crops each year, and in blossom and fruit have attracted wide attention. For such a hedge C. A. Green advises the following varieties of dwarf pears:

Anjou

Bartlett Lawrence

Clapp's Favorite Seckel

Duchess Wilder Early

Worden Seckel

Plant Green's Dwarf Pear Trees

Dwarf pears are particularly valuable for the city or village garden where space is limited. A vast amount of superior fruit can be grown upon a single row of dwarf pears planted closely together through the garden, where they will occupy but little space, if the trees are cut back every year, removing nearly all of last season's growth. Do not fail to plant an assortment of varieties of dwarf pear trees in a row through your garden, setting trees three feet apart in the row. This row will in no wise prevent your plowing the garden or cultivating it with a horse cultivator.

Would Not Take \$1000 for His Dwarf Pear Hedge

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Green:

I accepted your advice twelve years ago and planted a hedge of dwarf pear trees around my garden. They have lived and have been bearing fruit abundantly every year. I would not take \$1,000 for these 120 dwarf pear trees, planted with space on either side of the hedge for sunshine and ventilation.

CHAS. A. SIRINFO.

Deal with successful men. There is a reason for their having succeeded. It is almost impossible for a man to succeed without giving good service.



Dwarf Pear Tree Hedge (Worden Seckel, New, Best Quality)

For Prices on All Pears See First Pages of Catalog

GREEN'S CHERRY TREES

Traverse City, Mich.

Gentlemen:

Here is a photograph of my Montmorency Cherry orchard. I bought the trees from you and 299 out of 300 are alive and every one of them "True to Name." They have a good crop on this year.

Yours respectfully, CHAS. SANDS.



AN ORCHARD OF MONTMORENCIES, THE BEST COMMERCIAL CHERRY

HARDY RED, ACID VARIETIES

Montmorency. King of the hardy cherries. Large, bright, shining red, acid, late, valuable. Hardy and productive. Canning houses demand this variety. You cannot make a mistake in planting it. "For home use and market the Montmorency is valuable." It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite. More money has been made with Montmorency than with any other. No one sees a glut in the market of the large showy Montmorency. Eighty per cent. of our new orchard will be Montmorency. We have grown hundreds of bushels. The Montmorency brings twice the usual price in market. Plant Montmorency.

Montmorency Cherry is not surpassed in value by any other cherry in the world. It ripens rather late in the season when cherries are scarce. The past season I saw a row of Montmorency cherry trees planted by the road side. These trees were branched low which make picking easy with short ladders. The trees were so densely filled with the bright red fruit they were as handsome as rose bushes. I never before saw such a beautiful sight in the way of cherries. This cherry and all cherries are attracting more attention each year. Cherry orchards are found to be profitable. There is no more attractive tree for the home ground than the cherry in bloom and fruit.

See illustration of Montmorency cherry in colors on inside back cover page.

English Morello. One of the few varieties that seems to succeed well with neglect. Fruit dark red, quality good, rich acid flavor. August.

Early Richmond. This is a hardy cherry, fruiting on young trees soon after planting. We have at Green's fruit farm quite an orchard of Early Richmond cherry trees that are heavily loaded with fruit almost every year. The fruit does not rot upon the trees, and can be left without picking longer than most varieties. The trees bear fruit regularly each year, and the orchard has been highly profitable. We allow the trees to branch near the ground, so that it will not require long ladders to gather the fruit. This is a great convenience. By driving a wagon

between the rows a large amount of fruit can be picked from the platform of such wagon. Early Richmond is a great favorite throughout the West and Northwest, where only hardy varieties succeed. The tree is a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best. "If I could plant but one cherry it would be Early Richmond," says *American Agriculturalist*. For Illinois, Early Richmond can be relied upon for market. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite. Fruit, medium size, round, dark red flesh, melting, juicy and acid, unsurpassed for hardiness and cooking purposes, a great bearer. June.

BLACK AND RED SWEET VARIETIES

Green's Black Tartarian Cherry. Fruit of the largest size; flesh dark, half tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency. Ox-heart-shaped. July.

Governor Wood. A rich and delicious large red cherry that hangs well on the tree. Very popular. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann.) A magnificient cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; very firm, juicy and sweet. Bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning. Ox-heart-shaped.

Windsor. Tree upright, vigorous and rapid grower; leaves large. Fruit large, roundish, oblong very firm, juicy, mottled red; flesh pinkish, sometimes streaked. Quality good, heavy bearer. It hangs a long time and does not rot badly. A very valuable late variety for market and family use.

All delays are dangerous, but particularly delays in planting vines, shrubs and trees.

Green's Nursery Co.: I have over 300 trees of yours growing in fine condition. The cherry trees bought of you three years ago are a handsome sight today—white with bloom. My plums and pears of the same age are in full bloom. Every one thinks it a great sight. N. M., Hayward, Amherst, N. H.

GREEN'S PLUM TREES

Owing to the scarcity of plum seedlings most of the plum trees for this season's planting have been grown on peach roots. Plum trees grown on peach roots are not as hardy nor nearly so desirable as those grown on plum roots. We were fortunate in having a good supply of plum seedlings and all our plum trees are on plum roots. They are worth considerably more than trees grown on peach roots.

Lombard Plum. Lombard is a great favorite. The tree adapts itself to any locality, it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many other varieties will not grow; it is a strong growing tree and exceedingly productive. It is a handsome reddish plum, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. An excellent variety, and should be planted in all gardens and orchards.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark reddish purple, juicy and good. Trees erect, very hardy, and vigorous; very productive; valuable for market. The quality is excellent, and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It leads all other plums in number of trees planted in New York State. If I had room for one plum only it would be a Bradshaw. The trees grow large, bear regularly and heavily, and are healthy.

Shipper's Pride. Large, dark purple, very showy, often measuring two inches in diameter; fine, juicy and sweet. A beautiful and valuable variety. September.

Fellemburg. (French or Italian Prune.) Large, oval, juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.

Yellow Egg. This is an unusually large and handsome yellow variety of an egg shape, from which it obtains its name. It is only fair in quality and is prized more for culinary uses than for eating out of the hand.

Monarch. Very large, roundish oval; dark purplish blue, freestone, of excellent quality. An abundant bearer. Season October.

York State. It is one of the largest, best in quality and most productive of all prunes or plums. Size large; color dark blue, covered with purple blush; flesh yellow and delicious; freestone, ripening the last week in September at Rochester, N. Y. York State Prune is a vigorous grower, and is healthy and hardy here at Rochester. It is prune shaped, good size and a splendid seller. There is no more profitable prune for orchard purposes than York State and none more desirable for a home garden, as it is equally valuable for eating fresh out of hand or for canning and preserving. It is also valuable for evaporating, making a product equal to that of the California prunes.

Burbank. (Japan Plum.) Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness, as well as great hardiness of tree. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck, skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its beauty and value as a market variety are unsurpassed. Several years' trial has proved it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. It bears abundantly at an early age.

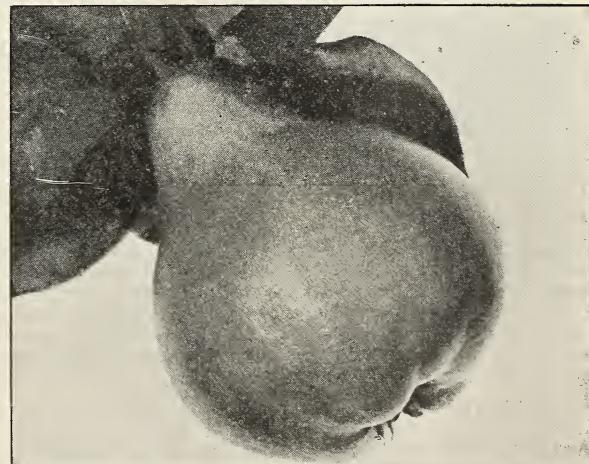
German Prune. Medium, oval, purple or blue, juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive; one of the best. September. Sells for higher prices in market on account of high quality.

Shropshire Damson. This variety is a universal favorite because it is enormously productive. The fruit is of good size. Season of ripening late and long.

Gueii. (Blue Magnui Bonum.) This is one of the newer varieties originating in New York State. Season of ripening rather late. The color is dark purple. The flesh is firm, sub-acid and agreeable. Size large. It would be difficult to select a larger or more attractive plum for the garden or orchard than this. September.

GREEN'S QUINCE TREES

Green's Orange Quince. is large, roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring, very productive, the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. Good for home use and for market. It is so late in blossoming that there is no danger from frost. Season September and October. This is by far the best variety of quince. There are some varieties that are recognized as standards on account of their superiority. For example, Baldwin in apples, Bartlett in pears, Elberta in peaches, and along with these the Orange takes its place as the undisputed leader of all varieties. No fruit that we know of is so certain to produce a full crop every season. There is always a good demand for quinces, as they are not grown extensively. After having tested at Green's Fruit Farm many kinds of quinces we have decided that so far there is no better quince than the genuine old fashioned Orange quince. There are, however, different strains. We have been propagating the best strain that we can find, calling it Green's Orange quince. These trees produce beautiful fruit of large size and fine quality.



Green's Orange Quince

GREEN'S NUT TREES



A Dish of Thomson English Walnuts

Thomson English Walnut. These walnut trees we offer for sale are known as the Thomson. They have been thoroughly acclimated and inured to cold climates by being grown here, subjected to our cold winters. A fairly safe rule in judging as to whether or not your climate and soil are suited to these trees is to plant only on land that will grow the apple or similar fruit successfully, yet where the climate is not too severe to grow and fruit the peach successfully.

The older and larger the English walnut trees get the harder they are to transplant, so we do not advise planting trees that are too large.

Black Walnut. The well known black walnut produces heavy crops of large, oily nuts that are relished by all persons who are familiar with them. The tree grows quite fast and its dark, rich wood is exceedingly valuable. Great interest has been taken of late in the black walnut on account of its wood coming into fashion by furniture makers. It is used largely for gun stocks and it is difficult now to get enough black walnut timber. But in addition to the value of its wood the black walnut is an attractive nut, more highly flavored than any nut I can think of, and most nutritious on account of its oily flesh. We all recall the black walnuts growing on the homestead farm when we were boys.

Japan Walnut. (Siebold.) This is a very hardy variety, will stand 20 degrees below zero without injury, a rapid growing, handsome tree which bears young and abundantly. The shell is but a little thicker than that of the English walnut, the meat of which comes out whole and is of excellent quality. This variety begins to bear when two or three years old.

Butternut. A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily and nutritious kernel. The tree grows rapidly and yields large crops in a few years. You well remember the

glad days of autumn in boyhood times when you gathered these thick meaty nuts and stored them for winter use. The butternut has never been appreciated. It has been too common and too easily secured. Of late years interest has been revived in the old-fashioned butternut, which is most nourishing and appetizing. It bears marvelous quantities of nuts of large size.

Hazelnut. (Filbert.) Hazelnuts are very easy to grow, in fact can be grown far easier than potatoes or wheat. They are perfectly hardy and will struggle along in spite of neglect. They bear early and abundantly. The nuts should not be gathered until ripe, the condition indicated by the browning of the edges of the husks. Every city and country home should have some of these trees.

Green's Nursery Co.: The trees I received from you last spring are all living and looking fine. Last fall I bought 15 trees from an agent and was not satisfied at all. This spring I ordered trees from three different nurseries just to see if they were all alike. I was satisfied with all on the whole but your trees look best. When I get more trees I shall order from Green's Nursery Co. Oscar E. Sjoholm, Conimicut, R. I.

American Sweet Chestnut. By far the most popular variety of chestnut. Nuts of this variety are of large size, very sweet with nutty flavor. This chestnut is a grand timber and ornamental shade tree, making a most beautiful specimen for the lawn.

We Grow Our Own Trees On Our Own Farms

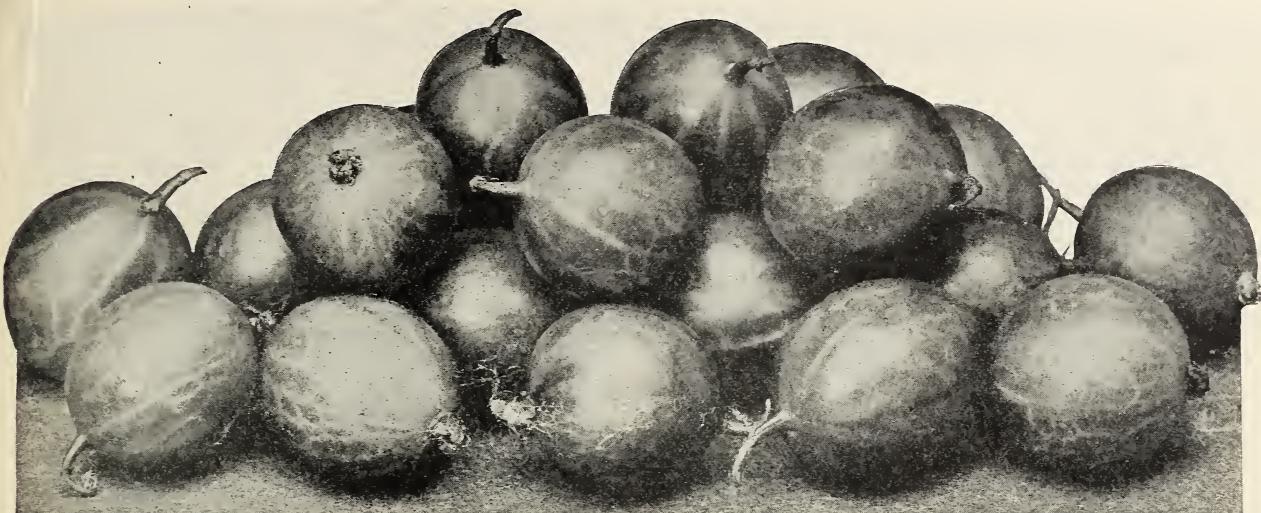
We have received letters from our patrons and prospective patrons, stating that they had been advised by tree agents and others of our competitors that we did not grow any of our trees but bought them of other nurseries. In contradiction of this statement, we want to say, that with the exception of a few varieties, we grow everything we sell, and it is grown on our own farms.

We have three farms southwest of this city. [The first one contains 134 acres. The next, contains 70 acres, and the third, contains 100 acres. A short distance west of Rochester, we have four separate small farms totaling in all 50 acres.

We do not grow everything on one farm, because different kinds of trees require different soil. For instance, a peach tree grows best on a light soil and a pear tree on a heavy soil, and we grow only that class of tree on each soil that is best adapted to that particular soil.

On these farms we have houses for 20 families, and the nearest village to one of our farms is made up almost entirely of our employees. We have extensive buildings for storage and other purposes, which we are constantly enlarging to meet our requirements.

So if anybody tries to persuade you that we do not grow our own trees, we would like to have you invite them to visit us, and we will prove to them that we **do** grow our own trees.



Downing Gooseberries

GREEN'S GOOSEBERRY BUSHES

Downing Gooseberry. Do you know that its value lies in its productiveness, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew? It is recommended as proof against mildew. Free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Enormously productive and unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The winnowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles. We recommend planting them between the rows of trees in an orchard. They will pay the expense of bringing it to maturity. If gooseberries are planted for home use alone, the fruit will remain on the bushes in nice condition for several weeks and can be picked as needed.

C. A. Green.

Every generation should provide for the one to follow.

Green's Nursery Co.: The gooseberries ordered of you were large and thrifty and every one grew. H. D. Heil, Decatur, Ill.

Chautauqua. Bush very vigorous, stout, upright. Foliage large, glossy, dark green. Fruit large, smooth, veined, translucent, Skin thick, Quality very sweet and high-flavored. Hardy and productive.

You can overcome the main reasons for failures by planting Green's vigorous healthy trees.

Red Jacket. (Josselyn.) An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. So far the most free from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper. Bushes are vigorous and upright in growth.

It is hard to believe that you can start your fruit garden with a five dollar bill.

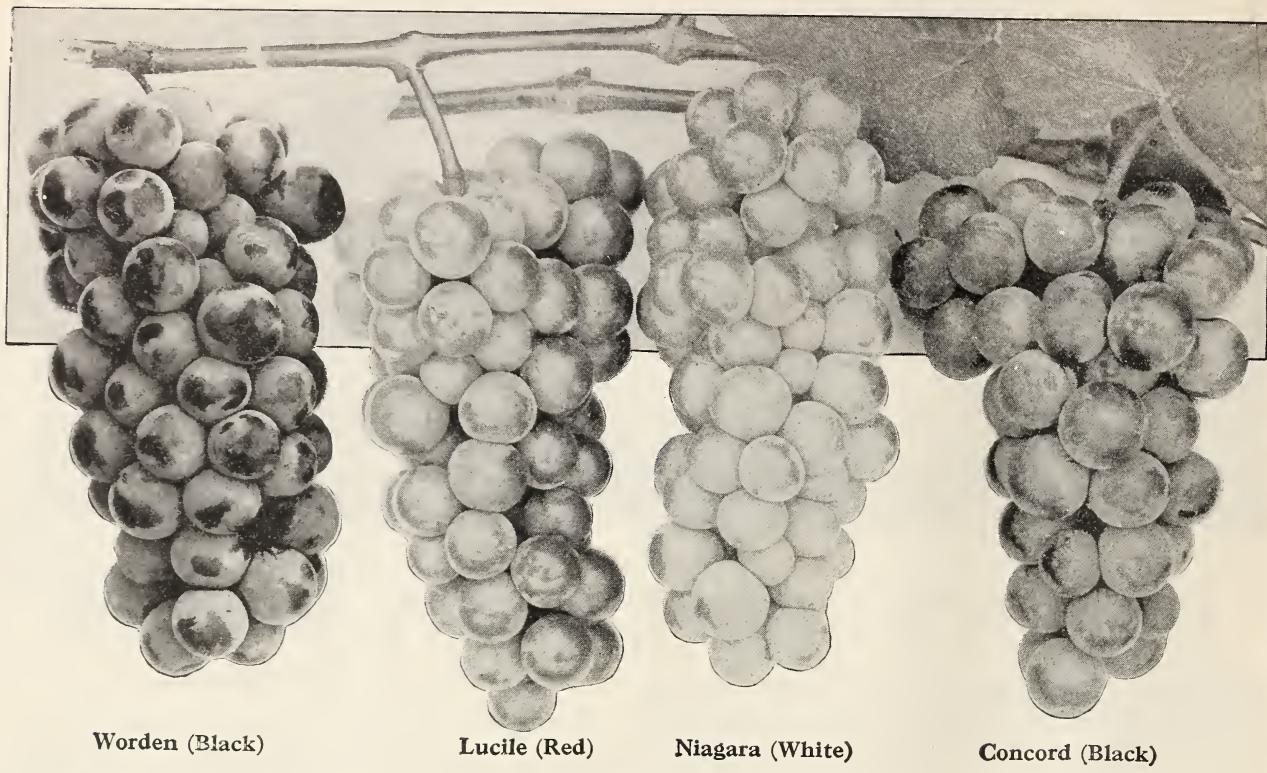
GROWING GOOSEBERRIES

The gooseberry is a neglected fruit. The market is rarely over-supplied with this fruit, and a reason for this is that it can be gathered and marketed through a long season instead of all having to be harvested and sold at one time. The green berries sell readily almost as soon as they are large enough to be picked and bring then the best prices of the season, but this is equalized by the fact that later on they are much larger and a bush will then yield more quarts. By all means give them a trial, at least large enough to provide a generous supply for the home.

You can pay the expense of bringing your orchard into bearing by planting gooseberry bushes between the rows of trees. Or you can keep your family well supplied with fresh or preserved fruits by planting a few bushes in your garden.

Gooseberries are the second earliest fruit ready for market. The demand is constantly increasing as more are being preserved every year. The returns from gooseberries are very satisfactory, as the expense of cultivation is light. Two-year-old bushes the third year after planting should produce 200 bushels per acre, increasing to 400 bushels the fifth year. Gooseberries do best on a cool, damp, rich soil, and should be pruned each spring so as to give the new wood a chance.

C. A. Green says that the gooseberry is the largest yielder of all the small fruits. He will not say that you can get so many bushels per acre as you would of potatoes, but you can get very nearly such a yield. No fruits can be gathered so easily as gooseberries. We simply, with gloved hands, strip the gooseberries and the leaves off together. We never bother to pick one gooseberry at a time, but rasp them off by double handfuls, one man being able to pick a big load of berries in a day. Later, at our convenience, we run the gooseberries through the fanning mill, which blows out any leaves or stems that may have accumulated. In place of the fanning mill a stiff breeze will blow out most of the leaves in the gooseberries as hastily gathered.



Worden (Black)

Lucile (Red)

Niagara (White)

Concord (Black)

GREEN'S GRAPE VINES

Worden. (Black.) This is a seedling of the Concord and while its berries and bunches are larger and the fruit is of better quality, it is not as good a keeper and does not ship as well to distant markets. It is a superior variety for home use and for nearby markets, and on account of its high quality and large size usually brings a higher price than Concord. For home use we know of no grape of greater value. Fruit ripens one or two weeks earlier than Concord.

Lucile. (Red.) In vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness this variety is not surpassed by any other. Its crops exceed those of Concord and it has never been known to winter kill in the grape regions of New York; its fruit and foliage are very nearly immune to fungus; bunches and berries medium to large; skin thin but tough; bright in color. This variety is a good shipper, the flesh is pulpy, quality is good with an exceedingly pleasing foxy flavor.

Regal. (Red.) If you want the longest keeping grape, one that you can eat during the fall and winter months, plant the Regal. It is of superior quality and flavor. Owing to its tough skin and persistent nature, it is an exceptionally good shipper.

Campbell's Early. (Black)—Bunch and berry large, glossy black, early and a great bearer.

Brighton. (Red.) Large, compact bunches, delicate skin, tender.

Diamond. (White.) A beautiful, high quality, white grape, rivaling the Niagara in popularity.

Carman. Berries small in size, dark purplish black.

Niagara. (White.) This is the leading American white grape, holding the rank among the grapes of this color the Concord does among the black varieties. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet. This variety is prized by many on account of its foxy taste and aroma. The Niagara makes a handsome and showy fruit and for this reason sells very readily on the market, commanding a good price.

Concord. (Black.) This is the leading black variety and the most widely grown grape on this continent. Fruit ripens in midseason with the Niagara. Grape juice is made almost entirely from Concords, and owing to the productiveness of this variety it can be produced so cheaply that no other grape can compete with it either for this purpose or as a market variety.

Delaware. (Red)—Bunches small, compact; berries rather small; exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Agawam. Large, red; sweet, rich and aromatic in flavor, and a splendid keeper. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES

Eaton (Black) **McPike** (Black)

Catawba (Red) **Moore's Early** (Black)

The New CACO Grape



A Bunch of Caco Grapes from Our Fruit Farm.

Caco Beats Them All

Green's Nursery Co: I owe you a report on Caco grapes which you kindly sent me in 1919. They exceed the Concord in growth and are about equal to that variety in fruitfulness, but in appearance and flavor they certainly beat them all. I expect great results from them when they reach their age of full capacity. Thus far I can only say that the Caco seems destined to hold a position among the red grapes as enviable as is that of Concord among the blues.

J. A. Bischoff, Holyoke, Mass.

This new red grape has the most delicious flavor and is of the highest quality of any grape that we have ever tested. It is pronounced by America's most expert growers of hothouse grapes to equal in high quality and melting texture the finest varieties grown under glass. When one considers the price of the greenhouse product and realizes that the wonderful Caco can be grown outside almost without attention, the force of the above statement is apparent.

The superintendent of our nurseries and fruit farms, where we have tested out hundreds of new varieties, says that in all his forty years' experience in growing and testing fruit, he has never seen a variety that gave the promise of the new Caco. It is one of the earliest, if not the earliest grape in ripening. This alone makes it very valuable. It has a peculiar characteristic not common to other grapes in that on account of its being so rich in sugar and excellent in flavor, it can be eaten with enjoyment fully two weeks in advance of its being fully ripe.

In appearance it is the most beautiful of hardy grapes, wine red in color with abundant bloom. The berries are unusually large, bunches of good size, compact and of good form. The vines are very strong, vigorous growers, hardy, healthy and prolific. This variety is a cross of the two well known grapes, Catawba and Concord, and is said by expert grape growers to have all the good qualities of both these varieties without the defects of either.

Green's Nursery Company: Two years ago I received as a gift with my order a Caco red grape vine, which I planted by our porch door. The first summer it made a wonderful growth and bore one cluster of grapes. Last season it bore much.

Isaiah Butterbaugh, North Manchester, Indiana.
January 11, 1922.

Green's Nursery Company: The berries of the Caco grape are large and beautiful. My friends and I agree that it is absolutely unbeatable for delightful high flavor.

James Pillow, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.
February 22, 1922.

The Man Behind It

Whenever you see a notable success in business or in any other human enterprise, if you search far enough you will find a remarkable man behind it. When you ask about the profits of fruit growing, the answer is that much depends upon the man behind it. Much depends upon love for the work without which there can be no enthusiasm. Nothing great can be achieved without enthusiasm.

Many people desire something from C. A. Green growing in their garden. Trees grown under the careful eye of C. A. Green cannot fail to have more than ordinary vigor and productiveness. Some one has said that men and women buy trees of Green for sentimental as well as for practical reasons. This superior quality does not come without effort. It has taken many years to produce such trees, plants and vines as C. A. Green is sending out to almost every part of this continent.



Red Cross—Sweetest Currant Ever Produced

GREEN'S CURRANT BUSHES

Red Cross Currant. Do you know that Red Cross is the sweetest currant ever produced? It is natural to connect sourness with all red currants, since, as a rule, red currants are exceedingly acid, but Red Cross currant is an exception to the ordinary rule, being the sweetest currant. In making currant jellies, or in preparing currants in other ways, remember the Red Cross currant requires only half the sugar that many other currants require owing to its natural sweetness and fine flavor.

Red Cross currant is a vigorous grower and requires plenty of room. Plants can be set not less than three feet apart in the row. The rows should be six feet apart; as with the planting of all kinds of fruits the soil should be carefully prepared and made fine before planting currants and gooseberries; remember that coarse lumpy ground cannot nourish the roots of any plant nor keep them from dying out and perishing. This is the principal reason why it is easier to transplant on sandy soil than on clayey soil. Cut back each plant one-half its length at planting. In future years thin out the branches somewhat, removing a few of the old branches each year, but the currant and gooseberry will bear abundantly without any trimming. See back cover for colored illustration of Red Cross currant.

Green's Nursery Company: Have you any more currant bushes for sale? I would like about 12,000 more of the Red Cross variety. Those I purchased of you last year are growing fine and have proved very successful. John Nolte, Philadelphia, Pa.

Perfection Currant. This is an upright, strong grower, thickly covered with clusters of large fruit. In color it is a beautiful bright red, the berries averaging larger than most varieties, the clusters averaging longer, and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It has a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds.

The End of the Rainbow. You will find it in my fruit garden.

Green's Nursery Co.: The Red Cross currants I purchased from you some time ago are very fine, I could sell ten times as many if I had them. They are very large and sweet, in fact sell themselves. I expect to plant small fruits this fall, raspberries, blackberries, etc. S. K. Blundive, Oxford Valley, Pa.



Diploma—Received World's Fair Diploma as Best and Largest Currant

Diploma Currant. (Received World's Fair Diploma.) The best and largest of all currants. Very vigorous grower and most productive red currant. Season medium late. C. A. Green.

W. C. Barry says: "Diploma currant is large, solid and of good quality. It will be valuable for its size and solidity."

Prof. H. E. Van Deman says: "Diploma currant was exhibited by Jacob Moore at the Pan-American, 1901. I was a judge of the first exhibit there. It was my duty and pleasure to examine carefully five baskets of this currant, sent at different dates for a month, some on branches as grown. Diploma currant is of attractive appearance, both clusters and berries being very large. The quality is good."

Green's Nursery Company: I bought 1000 Diploma currant bushes of you this spring, and not one bush has died. Some of them have five and six branches two feet long. Marvin B. Tuttle, Hornell, N. Y.

Wilder Currant. This is an excellent variety for the home garden. Few varieties equal it in productiveness and long-keeping qualities. Berries are bright red in color, large in size with good-sized clusters.

Fay's Prolific Currant. This is an excellent red variety. Berries are above average in size, of excellent flavor and not very acid. The clusters are long-stemmed which makes them easy to pick. Universally recommended by those who have had experience with it.

White Grape Currant. This is the best of all white currants. It is an excellent dessert variety because of its mildly acid flavor and large handsome clusters of golden green or white berries. It is very prolific.



Syracuse New Red Raspberry, Largest and Best of All

GREEN'S RASPBERRY BUSHES

The Syracuse Red Raspberry. This is the greatest raspberry. It has no superior. It was introduced by us. The demand for plants was so great every plant we had was ordered, utterly exhausting the supply so that we were compelled to withdraw it from the catalog. Customers say that Syracuse has yielded the largest and finest fruit they ever saw. It is double the size of other varieties. It is an abundant bearer. The color is bright red. It is of superior quality. It is hardy in western New York. It wintered safely during the winter of 1917-18, which was a severe test of its hardiness. It bears during a long season. Taking this variety altogether it is the greatest raspberry that we have ever known for home garden.

Up to this date we have been unable to supply fully all who called for plants of the Syracuse. This year we are again moderately supplied with plants of good size, well root-

ed. We offer the Syracuse raspberry to our patrons with the greatest confidence. It is a vigorous grower and continues to fruit during six weeks of summer, from July first to the middle of August. It does not produce new plants freely. **This is greatly in its favor since its vitality goes to the production of fruit and not to new plants.** It is double the size of Cuthbert and remains much longer in bearing.

I stake my reputation on what I say here about Syracuse red raspberry. I have never seen its equal in all my travels or all my experience as planter and grower. If you cannot buy 10 plants, buy one, plant it in your garden and watch the result. A friend from Boston, visiting at my house, would not apply sugar and cream to the Syracuse raspberries offered at my table. His thought was that the cream and sugar would interfere with the high flavor and high quality of Syracuse.

C. A. Green.

FINDS SYRACUSE SUPERIOR

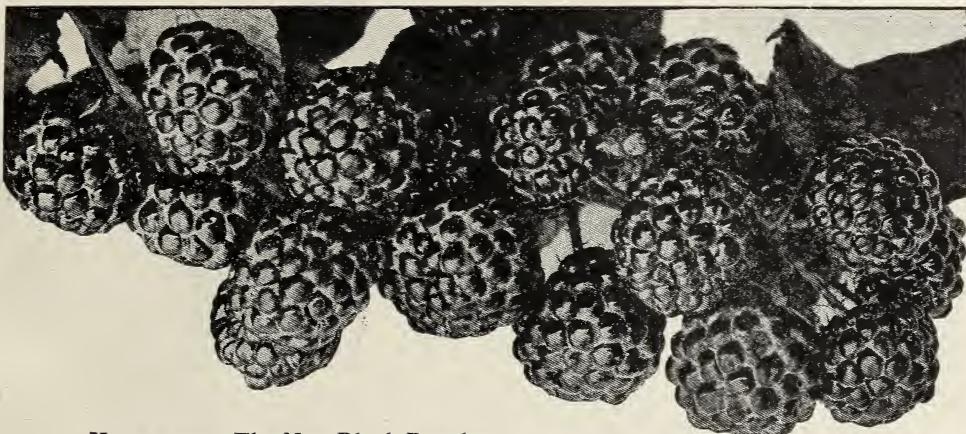
Green's Nursery Company:—In 1901 I bought of you three plants of Syracuse red raspberry, which was at that time a novelty and priced accordingly. My other raspberries had to make room for Syracuse, as I found this berry much superior in yield and quality. One thing about this berry I should like to emphasize:—it is the only raspberry fit to eat fresh from the bush, as it contains the essential qualities, *being richer in acid and lacking that traditional drawback of raspberries, DRYNESS*. Although I am willing always to try a new thing, the Syracuse red raspberry is still the only raspberry on my grounds.

—J. A. Bischoff, Holyoke, Mass.

GREW FOUR FEET FIRST YEAR

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I am most delighted with the Syracuse raspberry bushes, which I planted in my yard here in the city. One bush has grown four feet high and the other one is nearly as high. You may think me too enthusiastic about two bushes, but I am so pleased. Everything you sent me is good and you are surely going to receive other orders. Your promptness and business like manner also pleased me.

Mrs. L. Herzinger, San Francisco, Cal.



Honeysweet, The New Black Raspberry

The New York state experiment station says: "We were favorably impressed with it as we saw it at its home. The fruit of 1920 was very satisfactory."

Honeysweet Black Raspberry wherever it goes is a winner. It is hardy, productive, berries black and shining, firm and sweet. It has been called the most delicious black raspberry.

The demand for black raspberries will increase in the coming years, not only because of their good eating qualities, but by reason of their being the only substance which will make certain very desirable shades of black dye. Many growers received \$1.05 per pound for the 1919 crop of dried black raspberries.

Columbian. A strong grower, unexcelled for productiveness and desirable for canning. At Green's Fruit Farm nine rows, 150 feet long, yielded 66 bushels. Color, reddish purple.

The Columbian has proved through the test of many years, all over this country, that it is unsurpassed as a producer of large purple berries of good quality, highly desirable for making jams, eating fresh on the table or for other purposes.

\$1,947.00 PAID FOR 8,350 QUARTS OF COLUMBIAN RASPBERRIES

Mr. Adrian Voogdt of Sodus, N. Y., has two acres of fine Columbian raspberry plants, from which he has picked this year 8,350 quarts and sold them for \$1,947.00.

Last season Mr. Harry Du Bois, Sodus, N. Y., picked and sold 11,800 quarts of Columbian raspberries from his three-acre field, realizing \$2,596.00, without the expense of boxes or crates. The previous season he sold the crop off the same field for \$2,450.00.

Plum Farmer. (Black.) Do you know that this is one of the largest and best of the blackcap raspberries? At Green's Fruit Farm it has not been surpassed in size or productiveness. It ripens early and quickly. The fruit is of enormously large size, often measuring an inch in diameter. It sells at the highest price.

Cuthbert Red. Large, Productive, Attractive. It yields bountifully of large and beautiful bright red berries, which are easily picked and command good prices.

The Home Fruit Garden

The man who has a fruit garden near his home where he can pick uncrushed, dewy, delicious and fragrant berries, grapes and other fruits, will never be persuaded to do without such a blessing. These fruits will grow in soil that is not good enough for vegetable garden purposes.

Herbert. (Red.) This is probably the hardiest and most beautiful red raspberry grown. It originated at Ottawa, Canada, and has withstood without injury 40 degrees below zero. The cane of the Herbert is very strong and vigorous; the leaves large and healthy; it is claimed never to have been affected with anthracnose or diseases of any kind. Fruit oblong, very bright red, and probably the largest of all red raspberries except Syracuse. It is firm, sweet, subacid, juicy, and of good flavor, quality very good. Season begins a few days before Cuthbert. An exceptionally fine variety both for garden and commercial planting.



A DISH OF HERBERT RED RASPBERRIES



GREEN'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Corsican Strawberry. (Perfect flowering.) Mid-season. Biggest berry on earth. This is C. A. Green's favorite strawberry. It is the biggest, the brightest and best in color; a great yielder and producer. The foliage is exceedingly vigorous and leathery, resisting fungus, drought, weeds, and even neglect of cultivation. At our exhibit at New York State Fair, a fruit grower stood in front of our sign, which read, "A patron writes us that he has made \$590.00 per acre from strawberries." We thought that possibly he thought this was an exaggeration, but in reply to our inquiry to that effect, he stated that he did not think we told half the story and that he was making \$1,000.00 per acre from his strawberries.

Green's Nursery Co.: I see in the American Fruit Grower that some people claim 29 Corsican strawberries will fill a quart basket. I have grown them and it took only 12 Corsican strawberries to fill a quart basket. They grow to be the biggest berries I ever saw or heard of. I have sold them as high as 70c a basket, when other strawberries were only 50c.

R. E. Lytle, Washington, Pa.

IMPORTANT.—Strawberries are too perishable to ship by freight.

Kellogg's Premier. Unquestionably the best extra-early variety known. In all soils and climates it will be found producing enormous crops of uniformly large, deep red berries of the very highest quality, which have made this variety famous with growers everywhere. It is a strong pollenizer and the plants grow large and root deeply, making it extremely vigorous and a splendid drouth resister.

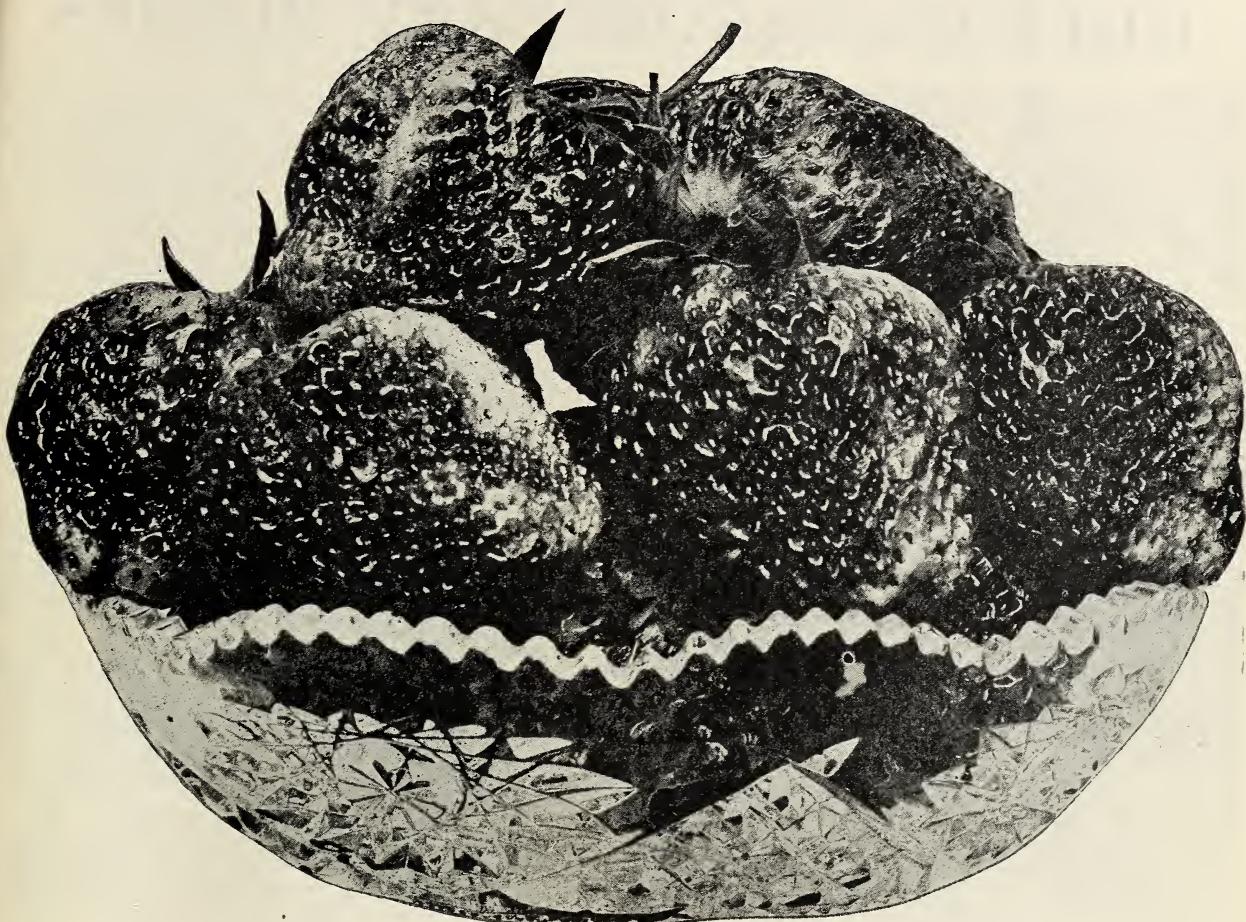
Brandywine. (Perfect flowering.) A very late and firm berry, a good shipper; good canner; a good all around strawberry. This strawberry is being largely planted. In plant it is a luxuriant grower, healthy and very productive; blossom perfect, fruit large, of good form, bright red all over, and good quality.

Woodrow Strawberry. (Perfect flowering.) This pleasing and profitable variety was discovered about six years ago fruiting in the fields miles away from any known strawberry field. Since that time it has been thoroughly tested at our nurseries. It is healthy of foliage, produces abundantly fruit of large size, resembling the grand old Corsican. We believe it to be one of the good things for the fruit grower. We planted one-fourth of an acre of Woodrow last season. It is the latest variety we know.

Parsons' Beauty. This is a very productive, medium-large, good-quality berry, especially recommended for home use. It makes a luxuriant growth and bears an immense crop of fine fruit.

Gibson is a strong mid-season variety. Its plants grow strong and vigorous and root heavily. The foliage is glossy, dark-green, tough and heavy in texture and remarkably resistant to drouth, insects and disease. It is wonderfully productive of large, firm, round-conic berries, which are uniform in size and shape and beautiful dark crimson from surface to center. They are of mild, delicious flavor, ideal for immediate table use, also excellent for canning or shipping as they retain their beautiful color, form and natural flavor when canned for winter or shipped to distant markets. The berries hold up in size right through the season, practically every berry reaching maturity and ripening evenly.

For Prices on All Strawberries See First Pages of Catalog



The New Prolific Strawberry

This very excellent new variety originated on the testing grounds of the New York state experiment station at Geneva, N. Y. The authorities at the experiment station recommend the New Prolific very highly. This is unusual and shows that it has unusual merit, as they are ordinarily very conservative in recommending new varieties of fruits. The New York state experiment station describe it as follows:

"A seedling strawberry developed at the Station, Prolific has already attracted the attention of growers and is considered by many so desirable a commercial variety that it is being planted extensively. The plants increase rapidly and are as vigorous as those of either of its two well-known parents, Sample and Marshall. The blossoms are perfect. The plants have yielded at the rate of 15,000 quarts per acre. The fruit matures in mid-season and the large, firm, well-colored, well-

shaped berries are produced in great numbers, holding up in size unusually well throughout the season. In color Prolific resembles Sample rather than Marshall. The flesh is pleasantly acid and of good flavor and color. The vigor and productiveness of the plant and the attractiveness of the berry make Prolific well worthy of commercial planting."

We have the New Prolific growing at Green's Fruit Farm and our superintendent says that it is a remarkably strong grower with large, bright and vigorous foliage, making new plants in plenty. The berries are very large and continue large late in the season. The flesh is unusually firm, the color is bright scarlet or crimson, and this crimson color is carried to the center of the fruit, which is juicy and of aromatic flavor. It is of exceedingly good quality.

GREEN'S BLACKBERRY BUSHES



Blowers—Mammoth Blackberry

Blowers Blackberry. "The Giant of all Blackberries." A large clean bright berry of exceptionally good quality, with no perceptible core when fully developed. The fruit is sweet, the flavor is pleasant without being peculiar. This is a first-class shipper, standing up well in the market for several days. The season of ripening is from the middle of July until frost, with the bulk of the crop maturing in August. It is a hardy variety. It has endured 20 degrees below zero. The bushes are upright growers, are very hardy and enormously productive. One single plant has the record of producing 2,600 berries. One of our patrons writes that his plantation of Blowers blackberries averaged over \$300.00 per acre. See back cover for colored illustration of Blowers blackberry.

One blackberry grower writes: "The Blowers blackberry has produced 2,720 quarts in one-third acre."

We have grown the Blowers blackberry for a long time. I do not think I ever saw a blackberry go ahead of the Blowers blackberry for yield, size of fruit and late ripening. Plants of Blowers blackberry have always been in great demand.

A. R. Wheelock.

Eldorado Blackberry. This variety has never winter killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight to ten days. C. A. Green.

Blackberries require large space to develop properly, and to give opportunity to cultivate and pick. The rows should not be less than eight feet apart, with the plants about six feet apart in the rows.

Do you know that blackberries are the best yielders of the cane fruits, averaging 3,000 to 4,000 quarts per acre, and the fruit sells from 30 to 35 cents per quart? If planted between the rows of young trees in an orchard, they will pay expenses in bringing the orchard to maturity. They will produce fruit the second season after planting. They do best on deep, well drained soil, inclining to sand, but will do well on any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes.

Blackberries, like dewberries and raspberries, bear but one crop on the cane. That is, canes which spring up one year, bear the next year. From three to six canes are sufficient to be kept in each hill. The superfluous ones should be thinned out as soon as they start from the ground. The old canes should be cut off, soon after fruiting, and burned.

Snyder Blackberry. This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where some other varieties have entirely failed, it proved itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardiness is not the first consideration, because of its productiveness and high quality.

Sometimes we get letters from would be patrons who hesitate to order because of the distance. Here is a sample letter we received proving that a distance of 3000 or 4000 miles does not hinder one from receiving plants and trees in good shape:

"The 300 pear trees that I had of you last spring arrived in fine condition after their long journey. Set them out and pruned them back to three and four branches and cut the branches back to form buds. Every tree lived and some of them have grown three feet. The 500 currants all lived but three, and have made a growth of about 30 inches. Ten of the strawberries lived and I shall have quite a lot of new plants from them. Thanking you again for the good stock you sent me. C. E. Ludden, Arletta, Washington."

Green's New Hardy Blackberry. This blackberry was discovered by our superintendent about ten years ago. We have since been fruiting it at Green's Fruit Farm and testing it. It has proved to be large, hardy, productive, vigorous and desirable in every way. It is of high quality, tender to the core.

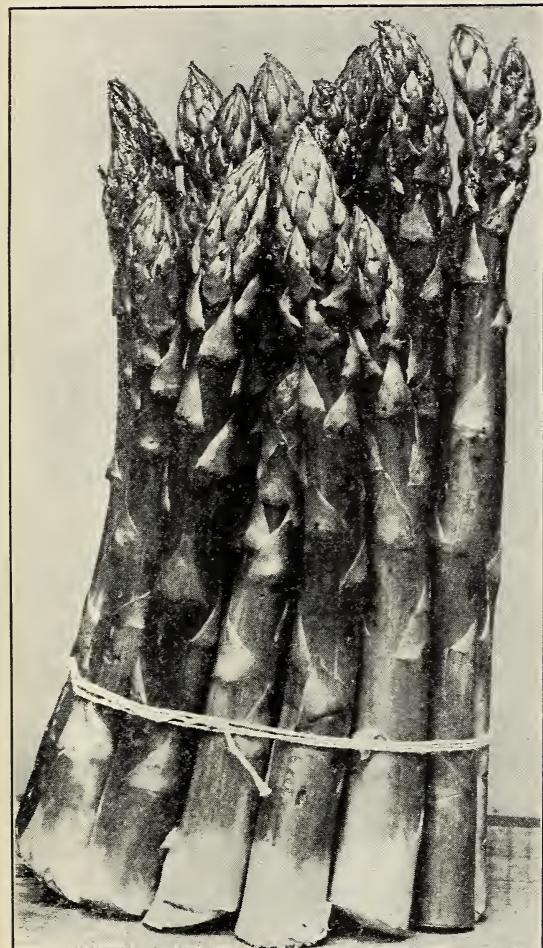
Green's Nursery Co: I have bought from Green for over thirty years and have always been pleased.

Mrs. E. T. Firth, Grove City, Pa.



For Prices on All Blackberries See First Pages of Catalog

GREEN'S GARDEN ROOTS



Green's Asparagus

Linnaeus Rhubarb. (Pieplant.) We have millions of well-rooted rhubarb plants for sale. When spring opens, the human system needs an acid. Fruits have not yet supplied these acids, therefore rhubarb, or pieplant, is the main source. Those who eat pieplant pie and sauce freely are greatly benefited. Do you realize what excellent sauce can be made of rhubarb? Set 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. For ornament alone it pays to plant it. This is the best variety.

Sage. (Holt's Mammoth.) The leaves of this plant are used extensively for flavoring dressing and sauces.

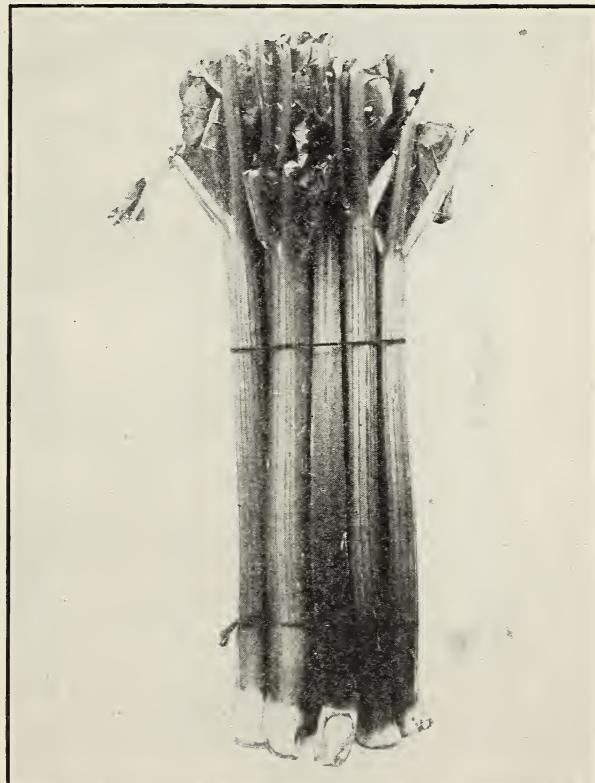
Nothing is easier to transplant in the garden than plants of sage which are so necessary for the housewife and for the family in the city, village or farm. It is perennial in growth increasing in bulk each year. Crops of it may be taken up and transplanted effectively. There is no more popular flavoring plant than the sage. It is also a healthful product. Sage tea has long been known for its medical purposes.

Palmetto Asparagus. This is a large growing variety particularly delicious in quality. No home garden can be complete without it. Asparagus is one of the greatest garden delicacies, coming in at a season when there is no competitor. When once planted this will continue to produce abundantly for life. The plants late in the season are objects of great beauty, and are worth growing for their beauty. Palmetto asparagus is valuable for its health-giving properties. It is also appetizing and is a rare delicacy for any table.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus. No vegetable is so attractive to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of this early asparagus. No vegetable is more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits. It is difficult to account for its cultivation being neglected. In country gardens it is rarely to be found, although so healthful and nutritious; yet everyone should have an asparagus bed. This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

We suggest that you write the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for their bulletin No. 61 on asparagus culture.

Horse Radish. Will stand a great deal of hardship and persist in soil year after year. Plant in deep, rich, cool soil. The yield will carry according to the soil and treatment. As high as ten tons have been secured from an acre.



Linnaeus Rhubarb—Pieplant

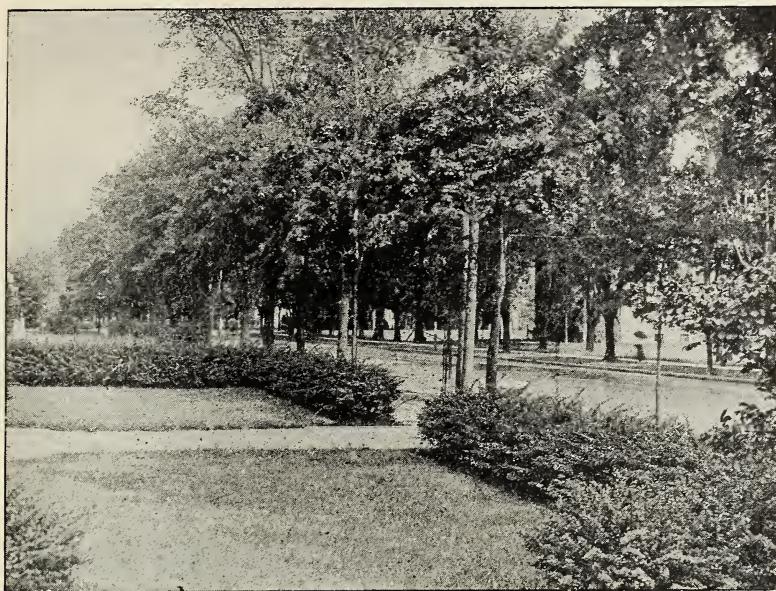
GREEN'S EVERGREENS AND HEDGES



Norway Spruce

This is the variety of evergreen usually sold for Christmas trees, and there is good profit in growing Norway spruce for this purpose, as they can be grown on waste land. When planted on the lawn or about the house as a single specimen Norway spruce is an elegant tree of lofty growth in pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, its lower branches sweeping the ground, when the tree attains

15 to 20 feet in height. I know of no more beautiful sight in nature than a Norway spruce tree with its branches bent down with a burden of snow. While the Norway spruce is attractive and conspicuous even as a small tree, it increases in beauty with every year of its life. It is during the winter months that the spruce is conspicuous upon the lawn. It will grow on all kinds of soil and under all conditions.



Dwarf Barberry as a Hedge Plant.

Dwarf Barberry. (B. *Thunbergii*.) Very attractive, neat and dense in growth yet graceful because of its drooping branches. It produces yellow flowers in the summer which are followed by scarlet fruit, borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging throughout most of the winter. The leaves color to scarlet and gold. This is a very attractive shrub for planting as single specimens on or about a lawn, or for planting in the corners nearby the house or porch or along the base of the wall to take away the bleak, barren effect of the wall. Dwarf Barberry is also used extensively for planting on borders in connection with other shrubs, for owing to its dwarfish habit, if planted in the front of other shrubs, it takes away

any ragged effect, making only a mass of green visible to the eye. It is also used extensively for planting in the corners where sidewalks meet. For a hedge not over 2 or 3 feet high this makes a very desirable shrub. We recommend it highly.

Dwarf Barberry Not Subject to Rust

It is only the common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), and its horticultural varieties such as the purple-leaved one that are affected by the stem rust, *Berberis Thunbergii* being immune.

Green's Nursery Co.: I want to express to you my satisfaction with the results obtained from the nursery stock shipped to me last fall. The barberry bushes look as though they had been established several years. Robert A. Peck, Bridgeport, Conn.

The American Arbor Vitae

(Cedar) is a favorite evergreen. Its growth is not so rampant as to be objectionable, and yet it soon assumes a condition of great beauty, being attractive from the moment it is planted. The foliage is feathery and spraylike, becoming more dense after each pruning with shears. This evergreen seems to adapt itself to all locations but does especially well where the soil is moist.

Norway Spruce is not excelled as an easily grown evergreen tree. Most people in planting evergreens want something that does not require much attention. The Norway spruce fills the bill in this respect and is an object of continuous delight. It varies in its color and appearance as the summer progresses, the new growth being of lighter hue, turning darker later in the season. Single specimens are attractive or groups. When covered with snow they are particularly admired. For hedging there are few trees superior to Norway spruce. It can be kept very low by continuous pruning, or if left unpruned it will make a windbreak which will almost throttle the hurricane.



Norway Spruce in Group, Most Beautiful

For Prices on All Evergreens and Hedges See First Pages of Catalog



Hedge of California Privet, Not Excelled in Beauty

California Privet. The best of all hardy hedge plants. The city of Rochester, N. Y., is one of the most beautiful in the world. On almost every lot California privet hedges are planted to divide one lot from another. This privet hedge is also planted in front of most houses adjacent to the street. The privet hedge is easily kept at any height desired. This hedge holds its foliage nearly all winter. It is almost an evergreen.

California privet is used in place of wire and board fences, as it not only makes a more desirable and beautiful fence, but is considerably cheaper per foot. One of the big advantages of planting this bush as a hedge is that it can be trimmed at any time of the year and can be shaped to any shape desired. Where broad hedges are desired, two rows of bushes are usually set, these rows being planted one foot apart and the bushes being set one foot apart in each row. The bushes are not set opposite each other in the hedge, but are alternate so that the bushes come six inches apart in the hedge. Where a hedge of ordinary width is desired, the bushes are set ten inches apart in a single row. In addition to planting for hedging purposes the California privet makes a very desirable shrub when set as a single specimen.

Of late years, California privet has been the principal hedging plant. A hedge of this privet in front of the house is inexpensive and ornamental and is much cheaper than a fence. See illustration of California Privet on back cover.

The beauty of evergreens is indisputable. Even in summer time the evergreens are as attractive as any tree, but it is in winter time particularly that the evergreen tree is fully appreciated.

Norway Spruce. This is the most desirable evergreen tree for all purposes and most popular. It is suitable for planting as an ornamental tree in groups around a large estate or park, as a windbreak to protect an orchard, farmhouse or other buildings, or as a hedge fence to divide fields.

It is extremely hardy and will grow in all kinds of soil and under all conditions. It is a very rapid grower, pyramidal in form. For a hedge higher than 4 or 5 feet, it is by all means the most desirable tree to use. These hedges can be grown to any height, even up to 20 or 30 feet. An orchard or fruit garden enclosed with an evergreen hedge of this description will in cold states and cold seasons yield double the crop of sound fruit that it would if left exposed to the bleak and cutting blasts of winter. Where it is intended to keep the hedge to a height of four or five feet it must be pruned regularly twice each year. Once in June and again in October.

If any tree can be called "universal" the Norway spruce comes nearest to the requirements. It is extremely hardy and will grow on all kinds of soil and under all conditions. This tree will grow in crevices of rocks and on hillsides where it would be impossible for other trees to get necessary nourishment. While the Norway spruce is attractive and conspicuous even as a small tree, it increases in beauty with every year of its life. It is during the winter months that the spruce is conspicuous upon the lawn.

It can be planted when small as a border for large growing beds, or it can be planted at intervals along the borders of the flowering beds for winter ornament. When the snow covers the earth like a blanket the evergreen foliage of the Norway spruce brightens up the grounds and makes us forget the dreariness of winter. See illustration on back cover.

GREEN'S ORNAMENTAL TREES



American Elm, Monarch of Trees

American Elm. The American elm is not only one of the most beautiful of our ornamental trees and one most easily transplanted and sure to live if properly treated, but also one of the longest lived, one that makes the least rubbish upon the lawn, and one that thrives in almost any soil. It will succeed in the swamp and on the hillside, or on the slopes of the mountain. Its timber is prized more highly each year, being hard and tough and taking a good polish. The shape of the elm is more often upright, but in many instances the tops are flat. Sometimes the branches extend nearly to the ground, while in other instances there is a tall trunk under the top, but however trained—and trees can be trained to grow in any method we may desire—it is an object of beauty. There are more elm trees planted along our streets and highways than any other one variety. This on account of its dense green foliage. They make very desirable lawn trees. One of the most characteristic and picturesque of our American trees.

It has been declared by many, and particularly by European travelers, the most beautiful American tree. I do not know that they have the American elm in Europe. The European elm differs from the American elm.

The elm is a persistent grower. If our farms were abandoned my opinion is that they would soon be filled with an elm tree forest. I see evidence of this in the line fences bounding our farms, where the elm trees of late years have sprung up from seed and have made vigorous growth, adding greatly to the beauty of the landscape. In addition to its marvelous beauty the elm is valuable for its timber, which is hard and tough but somewhat liable to warp if not protected when curing or drying.

Notice the low price we have made for elm trees as given on the first pages of this catalog. When you can buy elm trees at the nursery for less than it costs to go into the woods and dig them, you are surely getting a bargain. I know of elm trees that could not be bought for a thousand dollars. These trees are so beautiful people go many miles out of their way to see them. The elm is a rapid grower and is a clean tree. It does not litter up the yard. When the Baltimore oriole builds its nest it looks around for an elm tree. The elm succeeds in almost all locations, in high and dry or in low, wet soil. It is a leader among the more beautiful of American forest trees.

Green's Nursery Co.:

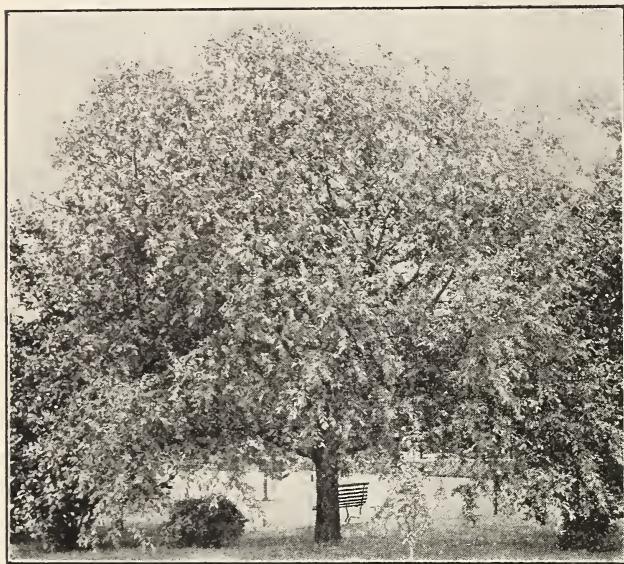
The trees I ordered of you came very promptly and what is more were in splendid shape despite the fact that they were enroute for eighteen days, and here is part of the secret, they were properly packed. I heeled them in and set out a few every day before going to the city and I do not think I ever saw trees so anxious to grow. They started to make root from the time I heeled them in, and started right off as soon as planted, and are growing beautifully. They were splendid trees and I am proud of them.

Some years ago I bought some American elm trees and planted in front of my city home. They are now sturdy and beautiful trees. I had planted trees there twice before but never could get them to live. It proved to me that Green's trees live.

At that time I also received as premium one Chas. A. Green grape. It was a small plant but grew to an immense vine, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is still growing.

I shall want some more trees this fall.

W.M. L. TAYLOR,
Virginia Beach, Va.



Golden Willow

Golden Willow. This willow can be grown either as a tree or, by cutting back annually, can be grown as a shrub. It is especially desirable on account of its golden colored bark. It is conspicuous in all seasons, but particularly so in winter.

"ONLY GOD CAN MAKE A TREE"

Trees spread beauty and comfort over any home. And what tribute to our soldier-dead can better "keep their memory green?"

"Honest trees at honest prices" has been Mr. Green's motto for forty years or more.

American Linden or Basswood. A rapid growing, large sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.



Green has a national reputation for selling trees TRUE TO NAME. There are many thousand orchards in every part of this country which give evidence of the fact that our vines, plants and trees are TRUE TO NAME.

Purple Leaved Beech. This blood-leaved tree possesses all the qualifications of an ordinary beech, and in addition has beautiful red leaves which continue red throughout the season.

Green's Nursery Co.: The fruit trees and shrubs have arrived. I wish to thank you for sending everything just as ordered. They are the finest trees I ever set out. W. H. Hunt, Titusville, Pa.

White Flowering Horse Chestnut. Beautiful when in bloom. In early spring these trees are completely covered with white flowers.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut. A very beautiful tree with deep green foliage and showy red flowers; is not as rapid a grower as the White Horse Chestnut.

Purple Leaved Plum. (*Prunus Pissardi*.) There is no hardy foliage tree grown that can compare with the *Prunus Pissardi*. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this.

Plants and trees with bright crimson foliage are exceedingly attractive when planted alone or with a group of trees or shrubs. Perhaps none of these highly ornamental trees excels in beauty the blood leaved plum or purple leaved plum, (*Prunus Pissardi*.)

English Oak. The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading slow growth.

American Red Oak. Large size, rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

Green's Nursery Co.: The hundred golden willows received and they are large and beautiful. O. G. Everett, Decatur, Michigan.

Russian Mulberry. Desirable for ornament and shade. A favorite on account of its beautiful cut foliage and fruit. A worthy tree for ornament. The berries have some medicinal properties. It is an abundant bearer and bears at an early age. The fruit ripens and falls off daily, often continuing to ripen and fall for three or four weeks.

Poultry are very fond of the mulberry, and thrive on it. It is a well shaped and attractive tree with attractive foliage. I advise every reader to have a few Russian mulberries growing on his place, not only for its beauty and shade but for its fruit. Many people enjoy eating the fruit, and it may be made into pies and sauces where other berry fruit is scarce.

One large mulberry tree will furnish, perhaps, ten bushels or more of mulberries, which cost absolutely nothing, since the tree itself is beautiful and furnishes an attractive shade.



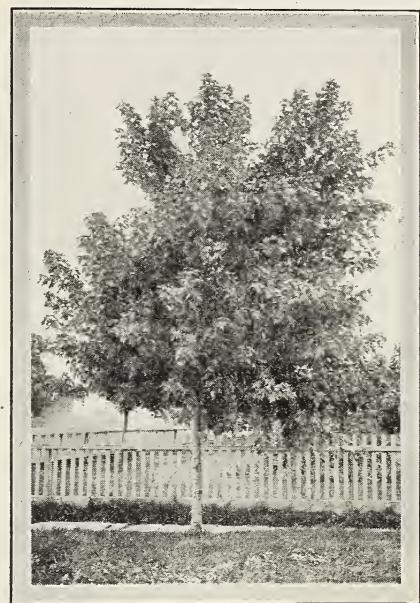
Russian Mulberry



Norway Maple



Sugar Maple or Rock Maple



Silver Maple

Norway Maple. If you see in your walks or drives a maple tree with roundish and compact top, having an unusually prosperous and healthy appearance, with an abundance of broad and bright green leaves, you may suspect that you are looking upon a Norway maple, which is quite distinct from the sugar maple which is more upright in growth. The bark of the Norway maple is smoother and the tree is inclined to have a straighter growth of trunk. It is one of the hardiest ornamental shade trees, and one of the most beautiful. A noble variety both in growth and form. Very popular for shade and ornament and with its broad, showy leaves has many admirers.

A GOOD REPUTATION

This is what Chas. A. Green has been working for the past thirty years. When he started this business he found difficulty in selling his trees but as soon as people found that his trees were TRUE TO NAME he could hardly grow enough to supply the demand. "We have heard from our friends that you are fair and reliable and we want your trees because they prove TRUE TO NAME."

Silver Maple. (Scarlet Maple.) This is a very beautiful ornamental tree and is in great demand for street, lawn and park planting. It is one of the easiest trees to transplant and a remarkably fast grower, thrives equally well in well drained or low swampy locations. The foliage is of an attractive, silvery color and the tree is bell shaped.

Sugar or Rock Maple. This native tree of ours is a universal favorite for street planting, and a desirable one everywhere.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab. A sturdy grower, hardy and of medium size, flowers large, double, resembling double pink roses; are very fragrant when in bloom, looks like mammoth rose bush, blooms young.

Mountain Ash. A very beautiful and desirable tree for lawn planting. Bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are conspicuous and handsome.

Flowering Thorns. (Hawthorns.) The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn and will thrive in any dry soil.

We offer Paul's Double Scarlet and Double White Thorns.

Catalpa Bungei. (Umbrella Catalpa.) This tree is grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet, and makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. It is hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. One of the most antique trees desirable for lawn, park or cemetery planting. The leaves are large, heartshaped, glossy, deep green. See back cover for illustration.

Ash Leaved Maple (or Box Elder). A fine rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

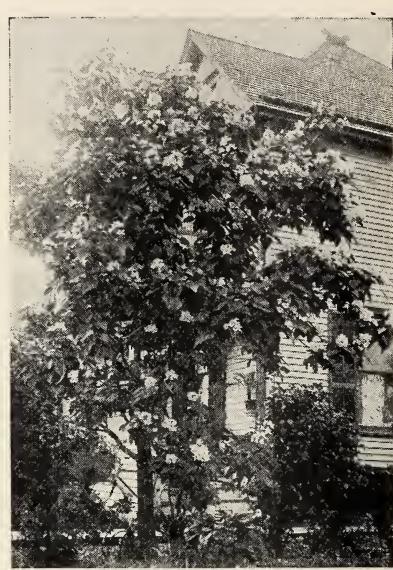
Green's Nursery Co: I received the silver maple trees as ordered and they are doing splendidly. I would like to have your catalog by return mail. Mrs. Margaret O'Hare, Wilmerding, Pa.



Carolina Poplar



Lombardy Poplar



Hardy Catalpa

Carolina Poplar. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees, frequently growing 8 feet during one season, and thus making fine avenues in a few years. It is very desirable at the roadside, in parks, along rivers and streams for the protection of the banks. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow in any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Very useful for planting as a screen to shut out unattractive buildings.

Lombardy Poplar. This is an old favorite. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiral form. Indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outline of most other trees.

"Jock, when ye hae naethin' else to do ye may be aye stickin' in a tree; it will be growin', Jock, when ye're sleepin,'" said the old laird in "The Heart of Midlothian," and this advice is just as good today for every citizen who has access to a bit of ground, adds the Atlanta *Constitution*. All sentiment aside—for who can compute the value of cool shade, of the beauty of tree-tops against the sky, of leafy homes for songsters, or of happy play-places for children—what practical value have trees?

Green's Nursery Co.: Trees and shrubs arrived in good condition. My neighbors say they are the best trees they have seen come from any nursery. My neighbor liked the stock so well he had me make out an order for him. He says from now on Green's Nursery Company is going to get his orders. Daniel Egan, Syracuse, N. Y.

Prices in this catalog cancel all other prices
in previous catalogs.

We have made it our business for over forty years to please the public and give them the very best we could produce in the way of plants, vines and trees. We have introduced valuable new varieties of fruits that are worth millions of dollars to the country. We offer to extend you courteous treatment coupled with the best service.

Hardy Catalpa. (*Speciosa.*) One of the most showy flowering trees and is noted for its rapid and vigorous growth. Its foliage is heartshaped and downy. Its flowers are compound panicles, almost pure white, but tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. It is highly ornamental and useful. Its timber is highly prized for fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing marvelous durability. The catalpa tree can be made compact in its growth of head by shearing back the ends of the branches each year, a process which we advise with many kinds of ornamental trees and particularly with ornamental shrubs.

Prof. Hussman, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, described it as follows: "It looks like a production of the tropical zone, yet it seems to be entirely hardy, with its immense leaves, velvety brown when they first appear, and changing into dark green; followed by immense panicles of flowers, containing sometimes between three and four hundred buds and blossoms, contrasting finely with its dark massive foliage."



Hardy Catalpa

For Prices on All Ornamental Trees See First Pages of Catalog

GREEN'S ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Hardy Hydrangea. (*Paniculata Grandiflora*.) "It beats the world," says Green. We urge our friends to plant the hydrangea. There is nothing that will gratify you, who love beautiful objects, more. It is a fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high. Plant it for the following reasons: It is hardy, enduring the severest winters out doors without protection. It is easily transplanted, not one in a thousand dying; never fails to blossom the first year planted; no matter how small the plant, it immediately buds out in great profusion of flowers, many of them as large as the head of a full grown child. It is thus attractive immediately after planting, gaining in beauty for ten or twenty years if properly pruned. It remains in blossom the longest of any flower, a single blossom remaining in beauty for a month. When the specimens first open about July 10, they are a greenish white, later they turn to a pure white, and still later to a delicate pink. The hydrangea should be cut back at least one-half of each season's growth in order to get the largest specimens. If the branches of the bush are cut down nearly to the ground, the most beautiful specimens will be produced the same season. It can be grown in tree form. To get the best results, make the soil rich. It will grow anywhere and on any soil. There is no plant on earth that I can recommend with greater confidence than the hydrangea. C. A. Green.

Hydrangea Arborescens. (*Hills of Snow*.) Blooms very large size, resembling snowball, but larger. Perfectly hardy bush. Blossoms from early June through August.

We are large growers of hydrangea P. G., dwarf barberry, purple barberry, California privet, the beautiful Dorothy Perkins pink rambler rose, Carolina and Lombardy poplar, Norway maple, American elm, Norway spruce, catalpa, golden willow, Russian mulberry, black walnut, butternut, asparagus, rhubarb and sage. Attractive prices will be made to those desiring to plant in larger lots than prices are given for in this catalog. Write us.

MOCK ORANGE

I know of no hardy plant which will come nearer caring for itself than the Mock Orange. It is a beautiful shrub, and on fertile soil it takes grace from the height of six to eight feet, but this and all shrubs can be dwarfed or kept down as low as desired by annual pruning. This pruning should be done early in the spring before the leaves appear. Do not forget that you can make any shrub, vine or tree whether fruit or ornamental as low growing and dense as you desire, by annually cutting back the branches. You will see how easily you can keep a hedge at a certain low height. You can dwarf any shrubbery by treating it the same as you would a hedge plant which is pruned twice a year, but once a year will be enough for the shrubbery or trees.

I have the mock orange growing by my porch. Its fragrance wafts in through my open window and it fills my porch as I sit there reading or talking. I have also several specimens in the beds of shrubbery bordering the lawn. C. A. Green.

SPIRAEA

Unsurpassed in beauty. Elegant low shrubs of easy culture, very hardy and indispensable in every shrubbery. Very satisfactory for single or clumping effect and planted more largely than any other flowered shrub. We make a specialty of the following varieties and grow them by the thousand:

Spiraea Billardi. A great favorite. Produces beautiful rose colored flowers and blooms nearly all summer long. Suitable for moist or dry locations. Should be in every collection of shrubbery. In a selection of three or four shrubs we would not think of omitting the Spiraea. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. Red coated. Dwarfish in growth. Bush 15 to 18 inches. Covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers.

Spiraea Callosa Rosea. Red guard. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely; blooms nearly all summer. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Beautifying Home. The home grounds can be beautified without much expense or labor. Some skill is demanded in knowing where to plant shrubs and trees, where to have an open expanse of lawn, which is desirable and necessary, and where the driveway and walks can be best introduced.

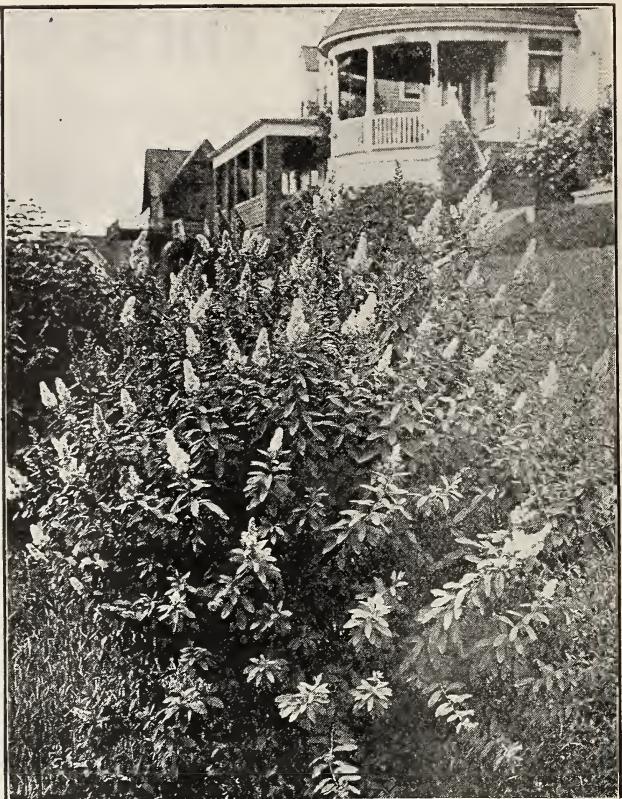
We want to impress you with the fact that GREEN gives Real Value for the price you pay.

Flowering Shrubs. Thousands are being planted now where less than hundreds were a few years ago. Not only are the majority of the hardy shrubs suitable as individual plants around the house, but they are especially desirable for assortment clumping. Select two dozen, made up of spiraeas, weigelas, deutzias, barberries, dwarf and purple-leaved; golden elder and others. Set them in a bed in one corner of the lawn, or any way not in straight rows, and you will have an attractive spot from April until snow flies.

Spiraea Van Houttei.

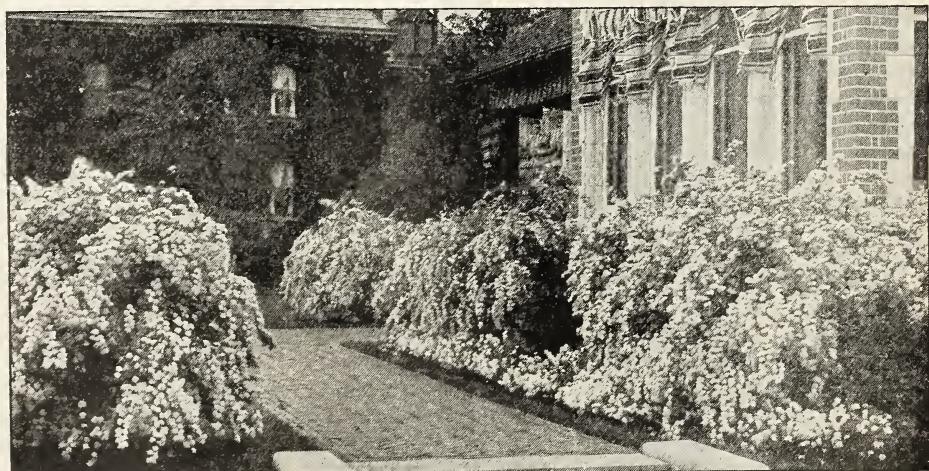
White Queen. This is a well known spiraea. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. It is of a drooping habit, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet when matured, producing a profusion of white flowers in June.

Do not forget to include a number of ornamentals for the home grounds in your order when making up your list for spring planting.



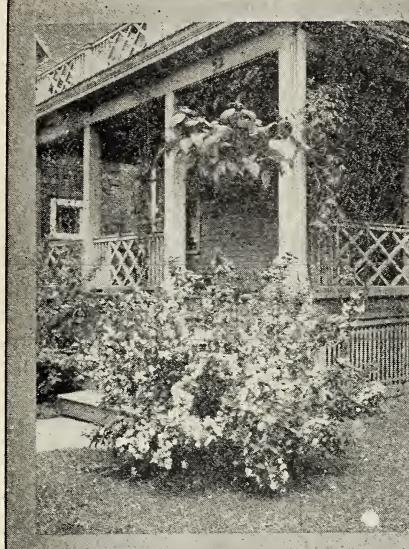
Spiraea Billardi

Green's Nursery Co.: I received my shrubbery yesterday. It was not so much as wilted. Please accept my thanks for your careful packing and prompt shipment. I will place another order with you next fall. I shall tell all my friends about your nursery. Mrs. J. H. P. Hand, Alexandria, Georgia.



Spiraea Van Houttei

For Prices on All Ornamental Shrubs See First Pages of Catalog



Weigela



Blossom of Butterfly Bush



Golden Leaved Elder

The Weigela. For the porch side. The Weigela is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended; the flowers are large, trumpet-shaped and are borne in great profusion. We offer them in colors, red, pink and white. In late May and June the branches are bent beneath the abundance of flowers which cover the entire branches. Height 6 to 8 feet. Adapted to all soils.

Butterfly Bush. This name was given it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. This shrub, planted either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, making a handsome bush of about four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is often ten inches long. A single plant will throw out as many as fifty flower spikes the first season, which increase greatly in number during succeeding years. It blossoms from early summer till frost.

Japan Quince. (*Cydonia Japonica*.) Prince of early reds—one of the earliest of May blossoms, has long been a favorite. This shrub filled with bright red blossoms almost before the leaves appear looks as though on fire, a veritable burning bush. It is rather dwarfish in growth, therefore should be planted in front of a collection of shrubs.

Tree Cranberry. Hardy as a rock and most desirable, combining the ornamental with the useful. The blossoms are white, single and very showy and its beautiful fruit clings to the branches in winter.

Mock Orange. (*Syringa*.) Flowers white, deliciously perfumed. Derives its name owing to flowers resembling orange blossoms; a delightful substitute for that noble flower. Form large sized shrubs 12 to 15 feet high. Can be kept smaller by pruning. Blossoms in June.

Golden Syringa. A very attractive and striking shrub with golden yellow leaves all through the season. Makes a striking contrast when planted in groups of shrubs, with green foliage.

Golden Leaved Elder. Charming effect. The best of all the colored-leaved shrubs. A plant of this bush in a bed, or a border, or on the lawn, is a conspicuous feature, the foliage being as yellow as gold. The white flowers in June and July are followed by black fruit in August and September. Prune the bushes hard in early spring and secure denser and brighter foliage. The lover of the beautiful in shrubbery will not overlook the Golden Leaved Elder in his spring or fall planting. No shrub will give greater character to a place. While the blossoms are possessed of great beauty, the bush is not dependent upon blossoms, since its foliage is its prime attraction. Imagine a bush growing in a bed with other shrubs, each leaf of which is almost as yellow as the yellowest rose, and you have the beautiful effect of this Golden Leaved Elder.

Dwarf Barberry. (*B. Thunbergii*.) King of autumn tints. In fall every leaf like a rose. This is the very best hedge shrub for a low hedge 2 to 3 feet in height. The foliage is brilliant green in summer, taking on the most glowing colors from early autumn until December, and after the leaves fall the branches are covered with crimson berries which hang until March or April. It is also a desirable shrub to plant against the foundation of a house or in front of other taller-growing shrubs to take away the bare effect of the stems of the tall shrubs at the bottom.

Golden Bell. (*Forsythia Viridissima*.) Says spring is coming. This is the most beautiful of the very early spring blossoms. The flowers are bright yellow and especially attractive for decorating the home during the first spring days when flowers of all kinds are scarce. Golden Bell is a fine, hardy shrub and a great favorite for beautifying the home grounds. Height 5 to 8 feet. It is a native of China and Japan.

Snowball. (*Viburnum*.) A well known favorite shrub, with globular clusters of white flowers the latter part of May. This good old early and sure flowering shrub is planted perhaps more extensively than any other. It is found in every collection in the gardens of the rich as well as the poor.



Althea (Rose of Sharon)

Deutzia Candida. A valuable variety. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower. Flowers pure white, produced in great profusion during June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Deutzia. Pride of Rochester. Large, double white flowers, the back of petals being tinged with rose; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Deutzia Crenata Rosea. This is a variety that has very full double flowers which are white tinged with rose. The flowers are produced in great profusion in racemes from 4 to 5 inches long. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Lilac—Vulgaris. (Common Purple Lilac.) The well known, old-fashioned variety, one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant, purple. Height about 6 feet.

Lilac—Villosa. A most pleasing variety of lilac, differing in foliage and blossom from all other lilacs—a great favorite with us. Flowers abundant, large clusters, latest to bloom of all lilacs. Height 5 to 7 feet.

Lilac—Alba. (Common White Lilac.) A very desirable contrast to the purple. Those who have one should have the other. Height 5 to 6 feet.

Althea. (Rose of Sharon or Hibiscus.) This beautiful shrub is of unusual value due to its habit of blossoming very late in the fall long after other shrubs are through flowering. One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong erect growing, with large bell-shaped flowers of striking color, borne abundantly in August and continuing in blossom until the growth is cut short by the frost in the late fall or early winter. This valuable shrub grows from six to ten feet high but of course can be kept smaller by pruning. It is very shapely, compact in form and when fully grown resembles a dwarf growing tree in shape and form. They are very hardy, easily cultivated and next to the Hydrangea possibly, are the best of the fall-flowering shrubs. At date of writing this, these Althea are in full bloom and a beautiful sight.

Althea are used extensively for hedging purposes and on account of their compact uniform growth make a very attractive hedge without pruning. They however stand pruning very well and a hedge of Althea can be grown to almost any form or shape desired. Probably the most attractive part of the Althea is the vivid colors displayed by the blossoms. There are many different colors of Althea both in the single and double flowering varieties.

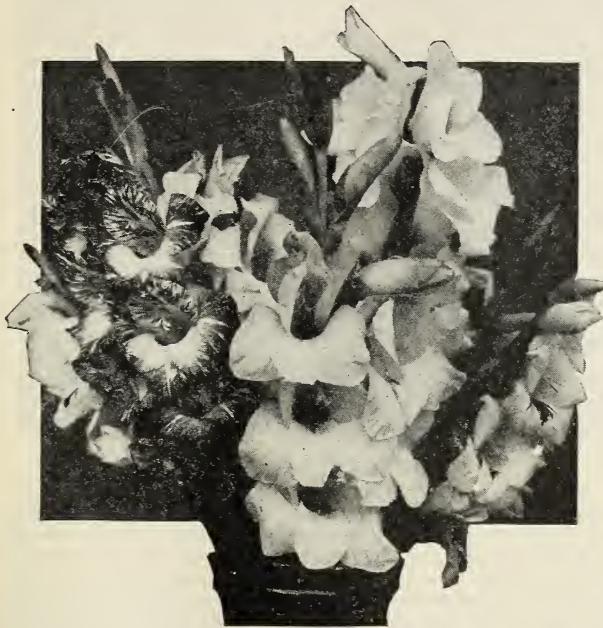
We can furnish both single and double flowering varieties in the following colors; double white, double red, double purple, double rose with darker center, double white with dark center, single white, single purple, single rose. When ordering specify the color you wish sent or if you prefer you can leave the color to us and we will be pleased to make the selection of colors for you.

Lilacs—New French Varieties. We have a large assortment of both single and double flowering varieties in the following colors: violet, purple, white, red, blue, deep rose and blue carmine. When ordering state whether double or single varieties are wanted and what color.



Lilac Bush

GREEN'S HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS AND BULBS



A Bunch of Gladiolus Blossoms

Anchusa. (The Heavenly-Blue Flower.) This is one of the very choicest hardy border plants, growing from 4 to 6 feet with good culture. It is fully covered with pure blue flowers an inch in diameter, which are of a surpassing beauty and loveliness. It flowers in May, lasting about two months in bloom.

For description of the new Syracuse red raspberry see page 38.

Green's Nursery Co.: Enclosed please find my order for nursery stock. I have sent you an order for trees every year for the last twenty-five years. I have most all kinds of fruit trees, berry bushes and grape vines on my farm and they were all purchased from Green's Nursery Company. Joseph Schwillie, South Gilboa, N. Y.

Dahlias. This good, old-fashioned, fall-blooming plant has increased so rapidly in popularity that it now holds a place second to no other plant in the garden. Owing to its free growing habit it requires little care and is very easily grown. The blossoms are of all conceivable shapes and colors. We can furnish the following colors: purple, red, rose pink, yellow, white, lavender, orange, variegated, red and yellow, lavender and white. Please specify color when ordering, or if you prefer you can leave the selection of colors to us and we will be glad to see that a desirable collection of colors is sent you.

Joyce Kilmer says:

"Poems are made by fools like me,
But God alone can make a tree."

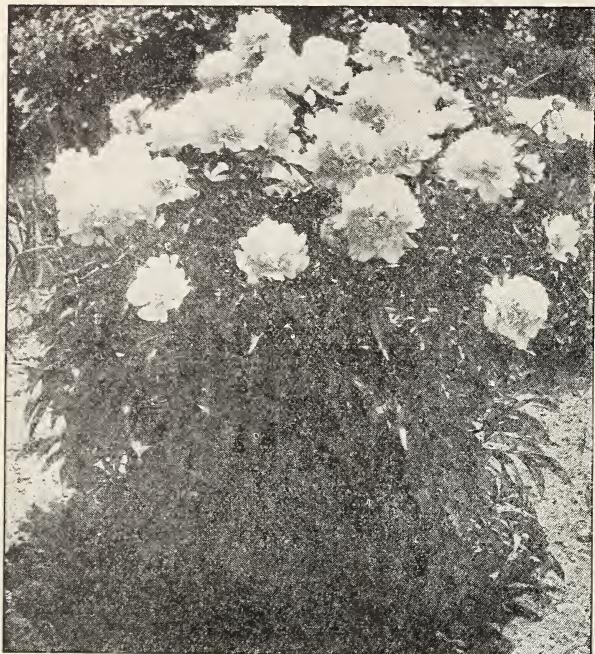
For Prices on All Hardy Perennial Plants and Bulbs See First Pages of Catalog

Gladiolus. This is one of the best bulbs for summer flowering. Its cultivation is very simple, as it will thrive in ordinary garden soil. It makes a splendid effect when planted among roses, peonies and shrubbery. **No flower that I think of is so suitable for decorative purposes.** A spike cut when the first flower opens will bloom in water just as well as on the plant, and a great deal better in a dry time. It takes from ten days to two weeks for a spike to bloom to the top. Few things are more salable than flowers. The sight of them creates a demand. They are needed for so many purposes now, and so many more would be used if they could be had, that thousands of women might earn money by growing them for sale, especially if they live near a town or on a well-traveled road. Not only this, but as soon as one commences to raise flowers he has a market for plants and bulbs that he never dreamed of.

Gladioli are of the simplest culture. Plant at any time from April to July in any fairly good soil, well spaded. Set in rows three inches apart, or in masses six inches apart each way. Plant in full sun if possible, and stir the soil frequently to attract and retain the moisture. They bloom from July to October. After fall frosts, lift the bulbs and after removing the tops let them dry for two or three weeks in any airy position under cover. Then, after removing the roots, store them in a cellar, or any cool, dry place away from frost, for planting again the following spring. By observing these directions one lot of bulbs will last a lifetime. New bulblets will also form and can be taken off the old bulbs and planted carefully and in their turn will make nice bulbs that will blossom.



A Blossom of Dahlia



Clump of Paeonies

Paeonies. These beautiful flowers rival the rose in beauty. They require no protection, come up every season, and can be left in the ground indefinitely.

With all deference to the claims for favorite garden plants and hardy perennials there are few other flowers to compete in magnificence of bloom, size, color or fragrance with the peony.

C. A. Green's Collection of Mixed Colors. Our C. A. Green has a choice collection of paeonies, a great mixture of colors, all beautiful beyond our ability to express. He has searched far and wide for rare varieties and those possessing the greatest beauty of bloom and vigor of growth. In it are the various colors from white to different shades of pink, purple, crimson and salmon color. We have been propagating from the plants growing on Mr Green's private grounds and have had a good supply of these rare varieties. The different colored varieties are all mixed together, and as it is impossible to tell the color of a variety by the roots, please do not specify color when ordering from this collection. If you want special colors we recommend to you Green's pink, white and red varieties described on this page.

Green's Pink Paeonies. In addition to our mixed colors we have a large collection of beautiful pink paeonies. These paeonies are not surpassed in size or brilliancy of color.

Green's Red Paeonies. A beautiful shade of red paeony, very desirable for planting with the white varieties, and indispensable in any collection.

Green's White Paeonies. These white paeonies are unsurpassed for beauty, size of blossom and vigor.

Green's Two-Color Paeonies.

Perennial Phlox. Conquers by its beauty and long blooming season. They succeed in almost any position and flower from early July to late autumn. In order to continue their flowering until late autumn it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the first of June and again in July. For early flowers some plants can be left unpinched.

C. A. Green's Collection of Mixed Colors. C. A. Green, president of Green's Nursery Company, has for many years been collecting the most beautiful varieties of phlox. This collection consists of practically all known colors, shades and combinations of colors. These are planted in Mr. Green's garden, and from a distance this mass of bloom resembles massed flowers of the rhododendron. The different colored varieties are all mixed together, and as it is impossible to tell the color of a variety from the plant, please do not specify color when ordering from this collection. If you want special colors we refer you to Green's red, white and pink varieties described on this page.

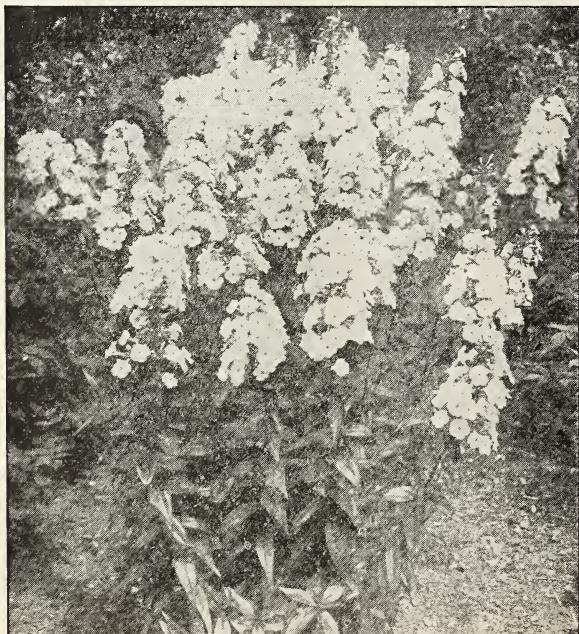
Green's Red Phlox. A very beautiful shade of dark red.

Green's White Phlox. These beautiful white phlox are unsurpassed in beauty. The plumes or masses of white blossoms are from 6 to 12 inches long on each branch, and there are from 5 to 10 branches on each plant.

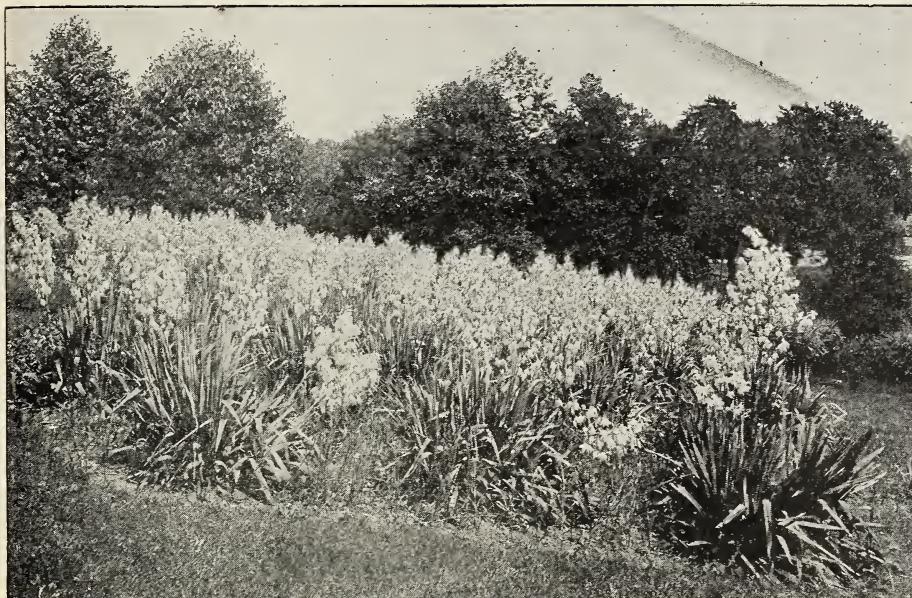
Green's Pink Phlox. These are of a beautiful shade of brilliant pink. No garden is complete without them.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

As I look out of my office window August 23d I see an expanse of pink and white phlox, most entrancing. This is my phlox garden. If I were asked to name the flowering plant that is most satisfactory to the average men and woman of the earth I would say it is the perennial phlox. It commences to bloom the latter part of July, is at the height of its growing about the middle of August, but continues to display its beauties until the early fall frosts. No other plant makes such a continuous show of brilliant flowers. No plant is so easily cared for. It has no insect enemies. It is never winter killed.



Perennial Phlox

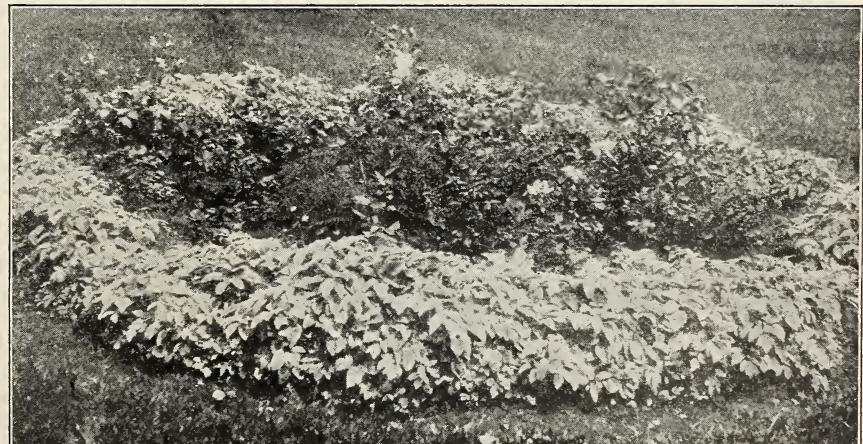


A Bed of Yucca. Foliage like Century Plant

Yucca Filamentosa. I know of no flowering plant more showy. It is a gorgeous grower and endures the most severe winters without protection. It blossoms year after year for a lifetime, and its blossoms look like white lily blossoms. Nothing will give your place such a tropical look as will the hardy Yucca. Go where you may through the south you will find the Yucca blooming profusely not only in the gardens but in the fields or growing wild. This Yucca is entirely self-caring, enduring the severest winters, and never fails to blossom on my grounds at Rochester, New York. Its leaves resemble those of the century plant. The Yucca would be valuable if it did not bloom at all since its foliage is so peculiar and attractive. It sends out strong shoots something like the century plant and continues in blossom a long time in mid-summer. You can plant it as a single plant in your bed of shrubs or flowers or in a bed. Probably not one of your neighbors will have this peculiar plant as but few people seem to know about it or appreciate its beauty. Do not fail to plant this beautiful Yucca.

Snow on the Mountain.

(Best bedding plant for shady places.) I am often asked for something that will thrive in the shade. I have found the ideal plant. I have given it a thorough test and find that it prefers shade to sunshine. It also endures drought marvelously. It is a bedding plant with a faint tint of whitish green all over each leaf, with the edges pure white and with a delicate blossom. Set out one plant now and you will soon have a large number. It increases something like the strawberry plant. It is not a large plant. It resembles the white-leaved geranium. Some call this novel plant Snow on the Mountain. Some call it Creeping Charlie.



Snow on the Mountain used as border around bed of Roses

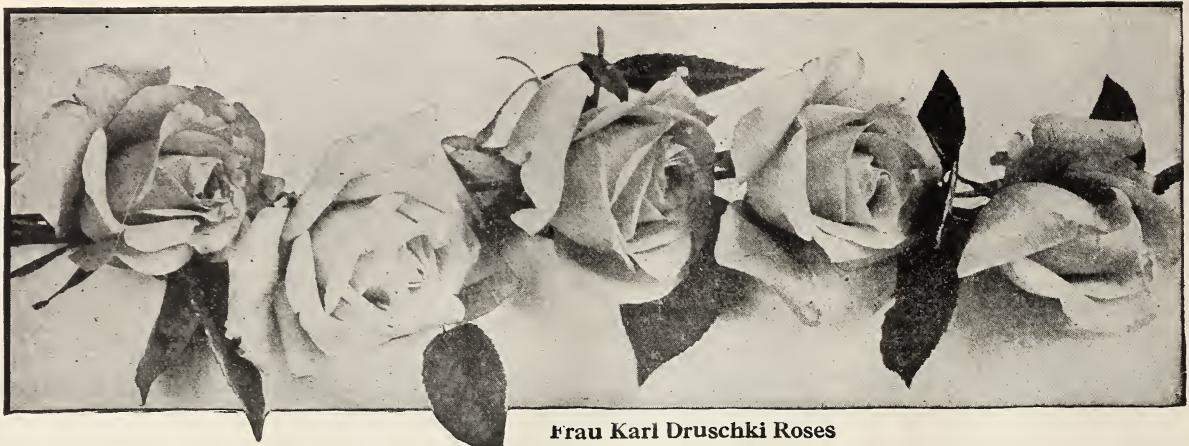
For Prices on All Hardy Perennial Plants and Bulbs See First Pages of Catalog

Green's Hardy Yucca occupies a commanding place in beds or borders. It has a tropical appearance. It is not so widely known as many other flowering shrubs. Possibly it will attract more attention on your home grounds than almost any other. It is an ever-green plant continuing its century-plant likeness perfectly throughout the winter, no matter how severe the winter may be. The beautiful white clusters of flowers appear on high stalks, often four feet high, making an attractive feature on a lawn when planted in groups, giving the place a prosperous look.

Green's Nursery Co.: The trees and shrubbery arrived this morning in good condition. A neighbor came in when they were lying unpacked, was so pleased with them that he asked me to send to you for some peach trees for him. Enclosed please find check for them. A. R. Knapp, Guynedd, Pa.

For description of the new Caco red grape see page 35.

Ostrich Plume. The New Ornamental Grass (*Eulalia*). Is nearly as beautiful as ostrich plume feathers when in blossom. Plumes will keep for months or years, drying like feathers. Valuable as a decoration for mantelpiece, sideboard or piano.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses

GREEN'S ROSE BUSHES

Roses, due to their different characteristics, are divided into several classes, the most important of which are the Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual and Hardy Climbing Roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES (Hardy Bush Roses)

They are not as free-blooming as the Hybrid Teas, but are completely hardy and of vigorous growth. They do not require winter protection even in coldest climates, but it is generally thought best to afford protection even to these hardy varieties. They bloom tremendously in June and sometimes sparingly until autumn.

Magna Charta. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful pink, suffused with carmine.



Magna Charta Rose.
C. A. Green's Favorite

Frau Karl Druschki. (White American Beauty.) The best snow-white, free-blooming Hybrid Perpetual Rose in existence. Of magnificent growth. It has the vigor and hardiness of an oak. The flowers are immense in size, full, deep and double, with massive saucer-shaped petals.

General Jacqueminot. Without doubt the most popular of all the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. In color the flowers are a glorious shining crimson with very double shadows, forming one of the handsomest of all roses.

Madam Plantier. Large white, double flowers, wonderfully fragrant, produced in great abundance early in the season. Absolutely hardy.

Paul Neyron. The largest rose in existence, frequently reaching six inches in diameter. The color is clear pink, shading to soft rose. It has a delightful fragrance. The plant is a strong, heavy grower and blooms several times during the season.

Moss Roses. Bloom profusely in June. We can furnish them in white, pink and red.

Katharina Zeimet. (White Baby Rambler.) Dwarf in habit. Blooms continually. Each branch bears from 15 to 20 of them.

Crimson Baby Rambler. Can be planted outdoors or put in pots indoors. A dwarf (bush) form of Crimson Rambler, and furthermore, everblooming. Has the same bright crimson color as the climbing Crimson Rambler.

Multiflora Japonica. Single white flowers in showy clusters, one of the most useful of the single roses. Inclined to climb.

For Prices on all Roses See First Pages of Catalog

HYBRID TEA ROSES (Everblooming Bush Roses)

This class of roses is noted principally for its free and everblooming characteristics. These are the roses that are commonly known as "monthly roses." They bloom early and continue in bloom all summer long. They are not as hardy as Hybrid Perpetuals, but can be successfully grown in cold climates if afforded winter protection.

Ophelia. A glorious rose. Bushes are magnificent in form and beautiful in growth. Very free-flowering and wonderfully fragrant. Color of blossom, salmon pink flushed with coppery rose and saffron tints.

Richmond. The blooms are very large and full. The color is a beautiful scarlet-crimson. For several years Richmond has been considered one of the best roses of American origin, and it well merits this distinction.

Gruss an Teplitz. The intense, dazzling color of this rose is found in no other variety. Fiery crimson, shaded with a dark, velvety sheen, totally unlike any other color in the world. Large, handsome, moderately double flowers produced in wonderful profusion throughout the whole growing season, in fact it is always in bloom. A wonderfully strong, vigorous grower, actually attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet, perfectly hardy everywhere. Incomparable for fragrance.

Columbia. A new rose that has proved to be one of the finest of outdoor pink roses. The color is glowing pink. Plant is strong and sturdy and almost thornless; heavy luxuriant foliage. Very free-flowering. We recommend Columbia very highly.

Radiance. An erect strong-growing rose, producing an abundance of blossoms. In color of flower it is both unique and beautiful—bright carmine rose with opal and coppery reflections. As its name suggests, it is radiantly beautiful.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. It is distinctly different from any other yellow rose, being a coppery orange in the opening bud, golden orange when partly developed and pinkish fawn when fully open. The flowers are of splendid form and size. Strong, hardy and thrifty in growth, bearing its lovely burden of flowers all summer.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

The Climbers or Ramblers not only afford a great burst of bloom upon trellises, over fences and hedges, against the porch or the house, but having attractive foliage they are an object of beauty and ornament even when not in bloom.

Crimson Rambler. A climbing rose of unusual attraction. Very hardy. Vigorous in growth, having grown 8 to 10 feet in a season. Produces a profusion of blossoms, having been known to produce 300 blossoms on one shoot. The Crimson Rambler is especially adapted for covering trellises. Its cluster form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which make this rose an assured favorite.

White Rambler. Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white.

Pink Rambler. Has all the characteristics of the Crimson Rambler. Clusters of double pink flowers.

Yellow Rambler. Has all the characteristics of the Crimson Rambler. Clusters of double yellow flowers.

Blue Rambler. (Veilchenblau.) This is a new rambler rose, producing flowers of a pale violet blue color. It is very hardy and distinctively a novelty.

Dorothy Perkins. (Climber.) A most valuable pink rambler rose. Flowers are very double, fragrant, of large size, usually two inches across and borne in loose clusters. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled. The buds are remarkably handsome.

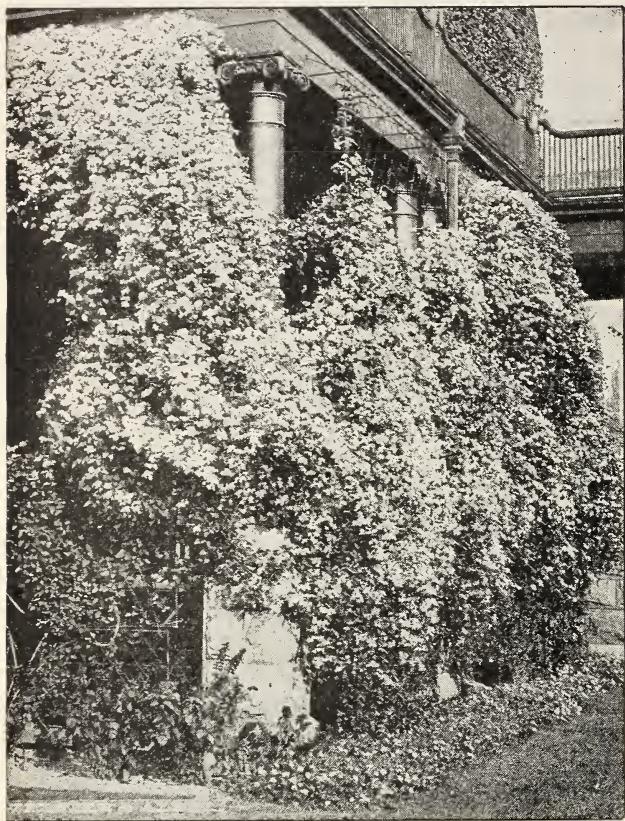
Tausendschön. (Thousand Beauties.) It produces on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe the variations. The colors run from delicate rose color through the intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine, with white and yellow tints showing.

Climbing American Beauty. The fragrant flowers are large, of rich carmine color, and are produced in abundance early in the season. The canes are vigorous growers.



How Much Does This Beautiful Climbing Rose Add to the Appearance of This Home?

GREEN'S FLOWERING VINES



Clematis Paniculata in Blossom

Clematis Paniculata. This beautiful clematis fills a long felt want for a rapid-growing, hardy, easy-to-transplant, flowering vine. Its beauty is indescribable. It commences to grow very early in the spring and blooms profusely in the late fall. If you can plant only one vine, plant the Clematis Paniculata. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, about one inch in diameter, borne in large clusters. Plant is a strong, quick grower. Plants set in April or May bloom the next fall.

Jackmanni Clematis. Flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. An abundant bloomer.

Green's Nursery Co.: I want a very nice purple clematis Jackmanni. I have seen a good many around the country and those who have them all tell me they came from you originally. You have a fine reputation all over for quality of goods. I am a traveling agent and see lots of shrubs and plants in my travels. C. J. Merrill, Toledo, Ohio.

Virginia Creeper. (American Ivy or Woodbine.) The good, hardy, native American Ivy. Fine for trellises where a rapid growing vine is needed.

Dutchman's Pipe. This is an attractive vine of rapid growth. The foliage is light green and the yellowish brown flowers are pipe shaped.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.) This is one of the most beautiful ivies and the latest acquisition. It is a rapid grower and clings tenaciously to brick or stone walls, requiring no artificial fastening or training. A single vine may in time cover the entire side of a house or church. It is hardy and thrives almost everywhere.

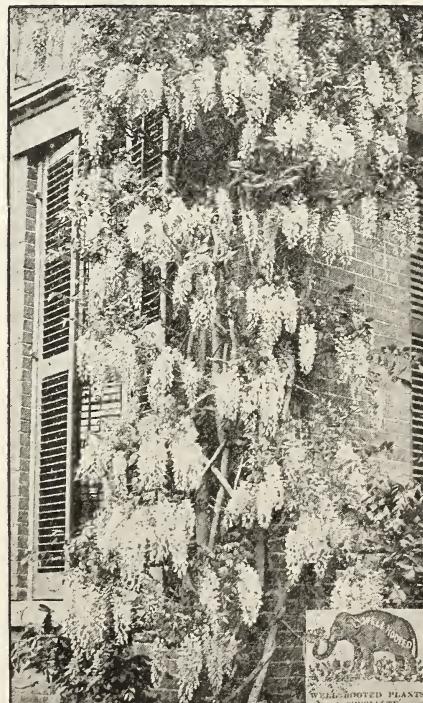
Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. An almost evergreen honeysuckle of the greatest value, being hardy and of strong growth. The flowers are fragrant, of a pure white changing to yellow, resembling a Cape Jasmine in odor, and produced in profusion from May to December.

Trumpet Vine. A grand old favorite, hardy climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet blossoms in August. Fine for covering old tree stumps and verandas, or for growing as single specimens. It is very hardy and will thrive everywhere.

Chinese Purple Wistaria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of climbing plants. Blooms in July. Flowers a beautiful purple.

Chinese Blue Wistaria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May, June and in autumn.

Chinese White Wistaria. Similar to Chinese Blue. Flowers a pure white.



Chinese Wistaria

TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL OR PARCEL POST



Parcel Post is a very desirable method of delivery for patrons living at some distance from an express office, but we do not recommend it to our patrons where their express office is not too far away, because the trees and bushes that we offer by parcel post are smaller than those we can send by express and freight.

To those residing near or reasonably near an express office we recommend the larger size trees offered in the body of the catalog, but to those living at some great distance from the express office, or in states far distant from our nurseries like the Pacific coast states, to which the express charges would be excessive, the convenience of having trees delivered directly to your door makes up for the difference in size of the trees and bushes.

Below is a list of the items which we can send by parcel post. **Do not order stock to come by parcel post that is not listed on this page.** See body of catalog for general list of fruit, shade and evergreen trees, also shrubs, and varieties not mentioned in this list, that we send by express and freight, also for description of the plants, etc., offered in this list by parcel post.

We have been sending trees, plants, and vines into every state and territory. We have thousands of letters testifying to the fact that this feature of our business has been a great success.

In the Pacific Coast States and in every distant state where trees can be grown will be found orchards and gardens planted with plants and trees from our nurseries that were received by mail.

A Satisfactory Feature of the trees and plants by mail is that the order can be filled with safety at any time during winter or spring. **No Matter How Distant** your home may be from Rochester, we can serve you well.

Canadian Orders must be sent by express or freight.

STANDARD PEARS: *Anjou*, *Bartlett*, *Seckel*, 75 cents each; *Worden Seckel*, 85 cents each. *Bosc*, \$2.00 each.

STANDARD APPLES: *Baldwin*, *Duchess of Oldenburg*, *Wealthy*, *Yellow Transparent*, 75 cents each; *McIntosh*, 90 cents each.

CHERRY TREES: *Green's Black Tartarian*, *Napoleon*, *Montmorency*, *Early Richmond*, 60 cents each.

DWARF PEARS: *Duchess*, *Bartlett*, *Clapp's Favorite*, *Anjou*, *Seckel*. Well-grown trees, suitable for garden, orchard or dwarf hedge, 1½ feet to 2½ feet in height, 50 cents each, \$4.50 per 10. *Worden Seckel*, 75 cents each.

DWARF APPLES: *Baldwin*, *Delicious*, *Duchess of Oldenburg*, *McIntosh*, *Wealthy*, *Winter Banana*, *Yellow Transparent*, \$1.00 each.

PEACHES: *Crosby*, *Elberta*, *Carman*, *Champion*, *Crawford Early*, *Greensboro*, *Rochester*, 35 cents each, \$3.00 per 10.

Carolina and Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cents each, \$2.25 per 10.

WHITE HORSE CHESTNUT. This beautiful flowering tree should be transplanted when one year old for best results. Price 25 cents each, \$2.25 per 10, for nice one year trees.

PAEONY ROOTS. Strong roots, mixed colors, 40 cents each. Buyer's choice of color, white or pink, at 55 cents each, red at 60 cents each.

GLADIOLUS. Our usual splendid mixture of colors, 80 cents per 10, \$4.50 per 100.

DAHLIAS. In colors, 40 cents each, \$3.50 per 10.

PERENNIAL PHLOX in pink, red or white, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100. Mixed colors, 25 cents each; \$2.10 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

CURRENTS, strong two-year plants: *Red Cross* and *Diploma*, 20 cents each, \$1.80 per 10, \$9.50 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES: strong two-year plants: *Downing*, 25 cents each, \$1.85 per 10, \$13.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES: *Herbert* and *Cuthbert*, the good red varieties for home and market. *Plum Farmer*, the best black. *Columbian*, the best purple, 20 cents each, 1.25 cents per 10, \$7.00 per 100. *Syracuse* (red), 70 cents each, \$5.75 per 10. *Honeysweet* (black), 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10.

BLACKBERRIES: *Blowers Blackberry*, the leading good thimble berry, 15 cents each, 85 cents per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

GRAPE VINES: *Concord*, 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10. *Worden*, (black), *Niagara*, (white), *Lucile*, (red), 40 cents each, \$3.50 per 10. *Caco*, (red), \$1.50 each.

ASPARAGUS, strong two-year plants. We specialize in asparagus growing and can more than please you. *Palmetto* and *Conovers*, 55 cents per 10, \$3.25 per 100.

RHUBARB, splendid roots, 15 cents each, \$1.30 per 10, \$10.50 per 100.

SAGE, well-rooted plants. Everyone needs a few plants, 10 cents each, 90 cents per 10, \$6.25 per 100.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: *Corsican*, *New Prolific* and *Brandywine*. 60 cents per 10, \$3.50 per 100.

ALTHEA: (*Rose of Sharon*). Double red, white, rosy pink and lavender. 55 cents each. \$5.00 per 10 in assortment.

VINES. *Clematis paniculata*, 55 cents each. *Clematis Jackmanni*, 80 cents each. *Boston Ivy*, 55 cents each. Hall's *Japan Honeysuckle*, 55 cents each. *Wistaria*, blue or white, 60 cents each.

ROSES

EVERBLOOMING. *Madam F. Kruger*, (yellow), *Radiance* (carmine rose), *Red Radiance* (red), *W. R. Smith*, (creamy white), 95 cents each.

CLIMBERS. *Crimson Rambler*, *Dorothy Perkins* (pink), *White Perkins* (white), 65 cents each

HYBRID PERPETUALS. *Frau Karl Druschki*, (white) *Gen. Jacqueminot*, (red), *Magna Charta* (pink), *Paul Neyron* (pink). For other Roses by Express, see pages 58-59. Prices of above postpaid, 95 cents each.

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